Has U. S. A. gone dry.
WINE—WINE—WINE
The sensation of the Season.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

The Bombay Chronicle

WINE—WINE—WINE
The most Sensational Picture of the hour
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. XIII NO. 4 BOMBAY MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1925. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly ..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

A DILEMMA

You may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA

But—

It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.

"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases.

32 pills cost a Rupee.

Bombay Office:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

When you spend so much for
YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
10th Jan.	CHINA —		16,285
17th ,,	NARKUNDA —	MACEDONIA*	16,227
24th ,,	CHINA —		11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA —	MOLDAVIAx	15,993
7th Feb.	CHINA —		16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND —	MOREA* —	11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA —		10,911
28th ,,	CHINA —	MOOLTAN x—	7,952
7th March	DONGOLA —		20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA —	MALWA* —	7,622
21st ,,	DELTA —	Extra Steamer	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@		8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA @		8,093
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	—	15,993
18th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* —	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND —		11,430
2nd May	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		10,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK —	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA .. —		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK .	MOLDAVIA x	16436
6th June	NARKUNDA..		16927
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 59	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1925		
5th Feb.	NARINGA* —	6,607
19th ,,	MORVADA —	8,193
5th March.	MANDALA —	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA —	8,441
2nd April	MODASA —	8,986
16th ,,	DUMANA —	8,427
30th ,,	MANILA* —	7,261
14th May	A Steamer* ..	..
28th ,,	DURENDA* ..	7 241
11th June	MORVADA ..	8,193
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN;
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN —	6,696	MALOJA
17th ,,	SICILIA —	6,813	KHYBER
31st Mar.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOLDAVIA
14th Apr.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY
12th May	SICILA ..	6,803	COMORIN
9th June	SARDINIA	6,684	DEVANHA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
5th Jan. —	VITA —	Karachi via Kathiawar.
7th ,, —	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa
7th ,, —	BANDRA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
9th ,,	VASNA	Busreh via Karachi
10th ,, —	CHAKLA —	Karachi via Kathiawar

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

P O. BOX 122

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via, Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami.	6995	16th Dec.	5th Jan.
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	6th Jan.	17th ,,
Atago Maru	S. Oya	...	7th ,,	22nd ,,
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda.	5976	11th ,,	23rd ,,
Muroran Maru.	G. Masuda.	5374	17th ,,	29th ,,
Rangoon Maru.	T. Morei	5059	21st ,,	2nd Febr.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone —20279 Telegrams :—"YUSEN,"

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up capital ... Rs. 59,25,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

Interest allowed at:

3 per cent. per annum from January to June.

2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. *Withdrawals twice a week.*

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Managing Agents:—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24	30,17,785
Reserve Fund	25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa City	Hyderabad	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa Cant. (Sind)	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL— 225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each	Rs	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL— 75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid	Rs.	3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid	Rs.	1,87,50,000
	Rs.	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	4,57 50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders	Rs.	5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
SIR NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.,
N. M. MURRAY.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.
MANAGER:
S. A. H. SITWELL

BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Jubbulpore
Agra	Jullundur
Ahmedabad	Kasauli
Ahmedabad City	Khandwa
Ahmednagar	Kumbakonam
Ajmer	Karachi
Akola	Katni
Akyab	Lahore
Allahabad	Larkana
Alleppey	Lucknow
Ambala	Ludhiana
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Lyallpur
Amraoti	Madras (Mount Road)
Amritsar	Madura
Bangalore	Mandalay
Bareilly	Mangalore
Bassein	Masulipatam
Bellary	Meerut
Benares	Moulmein
Berhampore	Mooltan
Bezwada	Moradabad
Bhopal	Murree
Bombay (Byculla)	Mussoorie
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarpur
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muttra
Broach	Myingyan
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Mymensingh
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nadiad
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nandyal
Calicut	Nagpore
Cawnpore	Nainital
Chittagong	Narayanganga
Chandpore	Nasik
Coconada	Nagapatam
Cochin	Nellore
Coimbatore	Nowshera
Colombo	Ootacamund
Cunjeeviram (Out Station)	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Cuddalore	Patna
Cuddapah	Peshawar
Cuttack	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)
Dacca	Poona
Dehradun	Poona City
Darjeeling	Quetta
Delhi	Rajahmundry
Dalhousie	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dhanbad	Rangoon
Dhulia	Rangpur
Dibrugarh	Rawalpindi
Erode	Saharanpur
Ferozepore	Salem
Farrukhabad	Sargodha
Fyzabad	Secunderabad
Gorakhpur	Serajgunge
Godhra	Sholapur
Gujranwala	Sialkot
Guntur	Simla
Gwalior	Srinagar
Hathras	Sukkur
Hubli	Surat
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tinnevelly
Indore	Trichinopoly
Jaipur	Trivandrum
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin
Jalpaiguri	Ujjain
Jamshedpur	Vellore
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Viramgam
	Vizianagram
	Vizagapatam
	Yeotmal

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

INSURE

IN

LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

WHICH OFFERS

THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE

OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.

The best terms for Policyholders.

The best terms for Agents.

WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab.

Apply for all particulars to Head Office, Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

INSURANCE.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE

SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)

REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES.

BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION,—(as at 30-4-22):—

A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS:—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA,
Manager.
Bombay Branch

94, Medows Street Fort
BOMBAY.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM LODGING AND BOARDING FOR Hindoos and Students

Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers
Telephone No. 1229.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION

for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c., c. for 3 As. each.

Apply—
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.

Telegram GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 42118.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN 1925 CALENDAR 1926

With a 3 Coloured half tone Picture Price 2/- As.) (Postage 3/- As

Special Concessions up to 30th Dec 1924 to wholesale dealers only:—

100.....Rs. 10/8
1000.....Rs. 90/-

N. B.—A limited number only available.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT,
7, Thambu Chetty St., Madras.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns, at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for a Mill in Bombay Presidency. Apply with copies of testimonials and terms to Box No. 637, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 22413

WANTED—Experienced ENGINEER for Ruston Hornsby Crude Oil self and cold starting engine. Apply KUNJBEHARILAL JAINARAIN, ETAWAH.
A R613

WANTED.—ENGINEERS, MILL-HANDS, TURNERS, OVERSEERS, intelligent CLERKS in need of service would better write to Box No. 641, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R612

WANTED.—HINDU LADY as GOVERNESS for children in Hindu family with knowledge of English, Drawing and Music. Apply with references to Box No. 640, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R611

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for a Process Art Studio, attached to a Printing Press, competent ARTISTS (with a staff of sub-operatives), fully conversant with three colour Process blocks in half-tone and Line, etc on Copper and Zinc. None but the experienced hands need apply to the MANAGER, THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING PRESS, 11, Cowasji Patell Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R590

WANTED.—HEAD CASHIER for H/O on Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 p.m.; Cash security Rs 5,000. Also AGENTS AC-COUNTANTS and CASHIERS for Branch offices of a reliable and well established limited companies and banks concerns, cash security compulsory. For full particulars apply with one anna stamp to A. D. MALIK, Hall Bazar, AMRITSAR.
A 22422

WANTED—ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS in some unrepresented parts of Bombay City and also in some important places of Bombay presidency for NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LD. A sound and progressive LIFE OFFICE established in 1907 under the patronage of H. H. the GAIKWAR OF BARODA and other Indian Chiefs. MOST LIBERAL TERMS OFFERED. Apply to:—BEHERAY AND SONS, Chief Agents, Akbar Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A 22348

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN INDIAN LADY GRADUATE with experience in Europe of the modern methods of teaching and school organisation seeks an APPOINTMENT—For particulars apply Box No. 639. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B 22418

EXPERIENCED M.A. of high status desires ENGAGEMENT as Editor, Secretary, Principal or Co-proprietor, Educational Institution. Apply Box No. 632, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R603

HOUSES FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET.—A FLAT for OFFICE at 64, Tamarind Lane, first floor. Apply to RASHID KHODABUN, Batatawala Mansion, Lalbag, Bombay, between 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. (S.T.)
C R609

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—Well-ventilated, extensive two FLOORS, Goculdas Tejpal Girls' School Building, 162, Hornby Road. Terms moderate. Apply to SECRETARY, on premises.
C 22320

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

NEW CLASSES for the Corporation of Accountants and Revision Classes for the London Chamber of Commerce Examination. Commences at the INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE, No. 485, Kalkadevi Road. Classes are conducted by the PRINCIPAL. Fees nominal.
M 22396

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE.—6 RING FRAMES, Howard & Ballough, 300 looms various widths. Will be sold as one lot or separately. Above machinery all in good condition and at present working in Bombay. Apply Box No. 638 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K 22416

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEWELLERS LTD.

STERLING SILVER PHOTO FRAMES.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY PATTERNS AND SIZES.

FINISH AND PRICE. BEYOND CRITICISM

TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A complete PLANT of Bleaching, Drying and Dyeing Machinery. Particulars and inspection on application to INTERNATIONAL BANKING COPORATION.
N 22419

PERSONAL.

WANTED—Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, Diabetes Specialist to communicate his present address to Patient, care of this paper.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, the 31st December, 1924, the Bombay Branch of the National Insurance Co., Ltd., will be at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Messrs. Dhurandhar Brothers of Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay have ceased to be the Chief Agents of the Company.

S. N. BANERJIA,
Secretary.
R594

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Inspection ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

RE. THE INDIAN STEELS LTD. (In Liquidation).

THE SALE OF MACHINERY, etc., which was postponed, will be held in Calcutta on the 12th day of January, 1925, by Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall & Co., Further particulars can be had from the undersigned at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Per Pro N. H. Moos,
(Sd.) A. F. CHINOY.
Official Liquidator.
22414

THE GOVERNMENT DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY OF THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS BOMBAY.

THE EXAMINATION for the above Diploma will be held at (1) the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, (2) the Government Institute of Commerce, Madras, (3) the Government Commercial Institute, Calcutta, (4) the Muir Central College, Allahabad, and (5) the St. Paul's Institute, Rangoon, from 2-30 to 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) from FRIDAY, the 3rd to THURSDAY, the 9th April, 1925, both days inclusive. No paper will be set on Sunday the 5th April.

2. Applications for admission to the examination with a fee of Rs. 50 per candidate must reach the Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board, Hornby Road, Bombay, on or before the 31st January, 1925. Applications received after this date will NOT be accepted. Applications will be accepted only on the prescribed printed form, copies of which can be had from the Secretary.

3. Applications from ex-students, if undergraduates, of a College or Institute must be submitted through the Principal.

4. The register number allotted to each candidate will be communicated to him in the third week of March, 1925, at the postal address given by him in his application. This will be the only information supplied about the register number.

R. M. JOSHI.
Offg. Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay.
27-12-24.
22407

THE PIONEER CLAY AND INDUSTRIAL WORKS, LTD., KHANAPUR.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Khanapur, on SUNDAY, the 11th January, 1925, at 12-30 p.m. to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and loss Account as at 30th June, 1924.

(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend on the Preference Shares.

(3) To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

(4) To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

(5) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By order of the Board.
(Sd.) M.S. NADKARNI & CO.
Managing Agents.
Khanapur, 24th Decr. 1924. 22421

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the work of (a) supplying electric lights and wiring light and fan points and (b) supplying ceiling and desk fans during the year 1925-26 will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1925.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN.
Executive Engineer.
22304

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
And
In the matter of the INDIAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, LIMITED AND REDUCED.
The Indian Automobile Company, Limited and Reduced. ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition presented to the Hon'ble the Chamber Judge on the 19th day of September, 1924, for confirming a resolution reducing the Capital of the above Company from Rs. 30,00,000 (Thirty Lacs) to Rs. 11,25,000 (Eleven lacs twenty-five thousand) is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Chamber Judge on the 8th day of January, 1925.

Messrs. AMIN & DESAI.
Attorneys for the Petitioners,
77, Medows Street, Fort,
22403

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. BAVTES BASTAO MISQUITTA, of Parle Christian Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client.

All persons having any claim to or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at No. 42, Vile Parle, Post Andheri, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that vacant piece or parcel of land, situate at Vile Parle in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District and bearing Entry No. 969, Survey No. 68, Palni No. 5, and Entry No. 971, Survey No. 69, Pot No. 2, both admeasuring 9 Gunthas and falling under the Town Planning Scheme No. 2 of Vile-Parle and forming a plot No. 16 of the said Scheme which said plot marked out at present measures 915 square yards or thereabouts and which said plot is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East and the North by the road, specified in the said Scheme No. 2, on or towards the West by the property of Francis John Misquitta and on or towards the South by the property of the purchaser.

Dated this 3rd day of January, 1925.

DALPATRAM JIVANRAM PANDYA,
Purchaser's Pleader.
R610

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Codicil of UTTAMCHAND RANCHHOD, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a widower and a share broker, residing at 27, Frere Road, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

(1) DEVIDAS KANJI, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a share broker residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay (2) MULCHAND HIRJI, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant a Share Broker, residing at Frere Road, within the Fort of Bombay (3) TRICUMLAL FULCHAND, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant a Share Broker, residing at Frere Road, within the Fort of Bombay and (4) MOTICHAND GIRDHARLAL KAPADIA, of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant, an Attorney practising in the High Court of Bombay, residing at Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our reign.

(Sd.) P.B. MALBARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL,

The 8th day of Dec. 1924.
Messrs. MOTICHAND and DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys'
22420

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA ROYAL-OPERA-HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

TO-NIGHT 6, 8 and 10.

THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES

Introducing the greatest Detective in Fiction
SHERLOCK HOLMES.

A picture version of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's famous story, in which Bille Norwood surpasses himself as Sherlock Holmes.

One of the longest and most thrilling Adventures of that World-famous dete tive.

The story of a ghostly hound, and of the villain who used it to suit his own murderous ends.

The night scenes on Dartmoor must be seen to be believed they are unique.

PATHE GAZETTE
PATHE PICTORIAL
SHOOT STRAIGHT
(Comedy)

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1 As. 8, As. 4 (including Tax.)

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. and 1 P. M. and 5 P. M. and 11 P. M.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Girgaum, Tram Terminus.
To-night and this week
A Shree Krishna Production
NAVALSHA HIRJEE
from a popular Gujrati legend
Featuring Mohan Lalaji.
Time and prices as usual

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 p.m.
"A GREAT TURF MYSTERY"
FEATURING VIOLET HOPSON.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"THE FAMOUS MRS. FAIR".
With MYRTLE STEDMAN.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"FIGHTING FOR GOLD"
With TOM MIX.

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
WEDNESDAY, 7th January, 1925, Night (P. M. 8-30)
MRUCCHAKATIK
SATURDAY, 10th January, 1925, Night (P. M. 8-30)
MUKANAYAK
SUNDAY, 11th January, 1925, day (P.M.3Noon)
SWAYAMWAR

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT 9-30 P. M.
BY ARRANGEMENT WITH MADAN THEATRES LTD.
THE MASTER MIND OF
MAGIC, MIRTH AND MYSTERY
CARTER THE GREAT
The World's Greatest Magician and HIS COMPANY in an Entertainment unparalleled in this or any other time!
WHEN CARTER DIES THE SECRETS OF HIS GREAT MIRACLES DIE WITH HIM.

SEE
The Mysteries of Bagdad.
A Night in China.
CUTTING A LIVE WOMAN IN HALVES.
The Lion's Bride—a Live Lion Changed to Carter.
The Birth of the Ros—a Hindu Concert.
The Spirit Hand—from Tutankhamen's Tomb.

EVELYN MAXWELL
The Psychic Marvel
In her Remarkable and Uncanny Demonstrations of Thought-Transference and Mental Telepathy.
Booking at Theatre from 3-30 A. M.
CHILDREN'S MATINEE WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 6 P. M.
Half price to children to all parts except gallery.

WELLINGTON
TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK!
A SUPERB UNIVERSAL JEWEL DRAMA
"WINE"
7 Reels-with an all Star Cast
THE PICTURE OF THE HOUR—HIGH PROOF ENTERTAINMENT
Life! Love! Suspense!
Truly, you have never seen a Picture like this!
The Programme includes a Comedy,
TO-NIGHT 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. m. (S. T)
THE LIFT
Is Available for Box, Sofa and First Class Ticket holders,
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Best and Biggest SHOW
COMING!! SHORTLY COMING!!!
Japanese New Circus
with
30 Talented Artists 30
Russians, Japanese, Philipines and Indian Troupe
Besides
45 Well Trained Animals 45
Watch Location and the Opening date.

UNIVERSAL PICTURE TO-NIGHT
"HIGH SPEED"
5 Reels-featuring the popular
HERBERT RAWLINSON
in a very comic hilarious Photodrama. It is one continuous laugh from the beginning upto the end. The Programme includes a 2-Reel Century Comedy. "Checking Out" featuring Harry Sweet and his dog pal: Also the International News.
TO-NIGHT :—5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

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AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AND A VACANT PIECE OF LAND TOGETHER WITH A SHED AT DOONGRI STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Mohamed Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani, Dada Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani and Aba Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani, and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indentures of Mortgage and additional security bearing date 20th January, 1921, and 18th July, 1922, respectively, and made the former between the mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part and the latter between the mortgagors of the first part, Haji Abdula Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani of the second part and the mortgagees of the third part.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 5th January 1925, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being outside the Fort in and fronting on the Western side of Doongri Street containing by admeasurement 224 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 825-825, New Nos. 6562, 6563, Old Survey Nos. 138-138, New Survey Nos. 2713-2713, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 954 and in Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 131 and Street Nos. 408, 412 and bounded on the East by the Doongri Street, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the property hereinafter secondly described and on the South by the property of Bodha Dossa.

At 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the same day.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with a shed standing thereon, situate, lying and being outside the Fort, in and fronting on the Western side of Doongri Street containing by admeasurement 207 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 823, New No. 6559, Old Survey No. 139 and New Survey No. 2713 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 954 and in Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1317 and bounded on the East by the Doongri Street aforesaid, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Waghji Cooverji and on the South by the property firstly mentioned.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ahmed Devji and Bros., who are closing their partnership business, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 18th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Chukla Street furniture Bazar near the Crawford Market in their show room, very valuable and handsome made to orders household furniture such as sliding dining tables arm and without arm chairs, side boards and dumb waiters small and large teapoys, easy chairs, Chesterfield suite of sofas and chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy mirror cabinets, large and small and roll top writing tables, revolving and glass door book cases, fancy almyrahs, cloth and gown cupboards, dressing and washhand tables dressing chest of drawers, Electric lights and fans, large and small pieces of silk tapestry and crittone, Bent wood furniture by "Kohen", Baba cradles, baba cots, "C" spring perambulators, fancy carpets, hat stands, meatsafes reclining sofas, fancy swings, Cabinet sofas, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be ready and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT KHETWADI MAIN ROAD AND CHUNAM KILN ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Lalji Dayal and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Govind Shunker Wavker and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 12th day of March, 1920, and made between the said Govind Shunker Wavker of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 16th day of January, 1925, at 4-29 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises, the following:—

FIRSTLY—All that piece of Foras Freehold land together with the messuages, or buildings standing thereon situate at Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay containing by admeasurement about 132-19 square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 15 New No. K/13572, Old Survey No. 186 and New Survey No. 10/7386 and assessed under D Ward No. 1898 (5) and 1899 (6) and Street Nos. 1D and 2E and bounded on the East by the property of Vinaik Meghasham Navalkar, on the West by the property of Purshotam Balkrishna Joshi, on the North by the property 2ndly hereinafter described and on the South by the Khetwadi Main Road.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of Foras Freehold land, situate at Chunnam Kiln Road (Cross Lane) Bombay containing by admeasurement about 149.34 square yards being a portion of large piece of land admeasuring 19195 square yards registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 75, New No. Z/13572, Old Survey No. 186 and New Survey No. n.a./7386 and bounded on the East by the property formerly of Nanji Judha and at present of Ramchandra Waman Shete on the South by the property 1stly hereinbefore described on the West by the property formerly of Bombay Land Improvement and Trading Co. Ltd., and at present of Govind Dasrath and on the North by a private passage (a moiety where of belongs to these premises) and beyond it by the property of Dwarkanath Raghoba and also the messuages or tenements erected on a portion thereof and assessed under D Ward No. 1898 (5) and Street No. 1D.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

THE HIGHLY SPOKEN OF BOOK.

"SECRETS OF RATI UNVEILED."

Besides exhaustive information on sexual matters, rules for propagation of Children of desired Sex and Character are dealt with in plain English. Indispensable to all. Rs. 3 per copy, freight paid. C. C. SHEIKHAR, Amalapuram, Godavari Dt.

B497

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 13th January, 1925, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot, booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of wheat seed, C. I. sheets, empty wooden casks, pumps, iron machinery, etc., and the following consignments:—

2 bags leather cuttings and 6 bags waste cotton forming part of a consignment of 428 bags of refused and waste cotton booked ex-Baroda to Carnac Bridge Inv. 58 R. R. 14894 of 15-4-24 consigned by the Maharaj Mills Co., Limited, to selves and delivery taken by Messrs. Jarwantlal Mohendralal and Co.

1 Oil engine and 2 iron articles belonging to Messrs. Bhow and Co. of Ahmedabad lying at Ahmedabad Station and transferred to Carnac Bridge Depot under Free Service Way Bill No. 79080 of 22 and 26-10-23.

2 bundles iron chairs ex. Gujarat to Anand Inv. R. R. 5388 of 12-12-23 booked by Messrs. Sarin Bros. to selves.

A descriptive list of booked consignments may be seen on the Notice Boards in the Goods Sheds at Carnac Bridge.

MENESSE & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents

No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

By order of Messrs. The Anglo-Indian Trading Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Mr. Vulley Mahomed Ladak of Bhindibazar, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th January, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms at 72, Medows Street, Fort:—

3 cases Moheir Seals ex. s. s. "Massilia" including 2 cases each containing 4 pieces Moheir Seals of different colours and 1 case containing 4 pieces Black Moheir Seals.

3 cases Moheir Seals ex. s. s. "Olympia" including 2 cases each containing 4 pieces Moheir Seals of different colours and 1 case containing 4 pieces Black Moheir Seals.

1 case containing 50 dozen Christy caps ex. s. s. "Dumana."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.

119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 21285.

MOST IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS, TAILORS, OUTFITTERS AND CONSUMERS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK IN TRADE AND FURNITURE OF THE WELL-KNOWN SHREE KRISHNA STORES, LTD., AT KALBADEVI ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, FRIDAY, the 9th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) daily, Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will, under instructions from the Liquidators of the Shree Krishna Stores, Ltd., (in Voluntary Liquidation), sell by Public Auction at the Luxminivas, 368, Kalbadevi Road, the remaining stock of the Shree Krishna Stores, Ltd., consisting of—

Shirts, woollen undershirts, socks and stockings, ready made suits, hats, caps, collars, ties, sleeping suits, ready made clothing, furniture, etc.

MEHTA AND CO.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 3.

Vasna, Fitzherbert, Mahomerah.
Vita, Grant, Karachi.
Gazana, Hatchet, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

January 4.

Jalaputra, Pritchet, Karachi.
Clan Alpine, Lennex, Fiji Island.
Luzon Maru, Katsumi, Kobe.

January 5.

Cape Cross, Unvin, Dunkirk and Valencia.
British Holly, Abadan.

LOADING.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Vasna for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Acquileia for Genoa.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vasna 2043 tons, Captain D C Fitzherbert arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bishomerah with a general cargo.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Company's Karachi mail steamer Vita 1955 tons Captain A W Grant arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Gazana:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gazana 3191 tons, Captain P. S Hatchet arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Jalaputra:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalaputra 3113 tons, Captain A L Pritchet sailed from harbour on Sunday for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S S Clan Alpine:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine 3425 tons, Captain W J Lennex sailed from harbour on Sunday for Fiji Island with same bottom cargo.

S S Luzon Maru:—The O S K steamer Luzon Maru 2872 tons, Captain J Katsumi sailed from harbour on Sunday for Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Cape Cross:—Messrs. Graham's Trading Company's steamer Cape Cross 2596 tons, Captain A Unvin will sail to-day from harbour for Dunkirk and Valencia with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, January 3rd, 1925.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

2 Narkunda 9706, N.F., 17/1 M M & Co.
3 Stumfels 3834 K'chi 7/1 L. Edwards Ld.
4 City of Canterbury 5352 L'pool, 7/1 K N & Co.
6 Sardinia 4106 Shanghai 6/1 M M & Co.
7 Olympia 3266 L'pool, 8/1 Graham & Co.
8 Chanda 3941 Karachi 9/1 M M & Co.
9 Katherin Park 2996, U. K. 4/1, Graham Trading Co.
10 Khandalla 3300 Durban, 7/1, M M & Co.
12a Silurus, 1299, N.F. N.F. M Supdt. B P T.
14 Sardinia 406 Japan 6/1 M M & Co.
11 Aquileia 4207 Genoa, 15/1 L Triestino.
12 Stakesby 2906 N. F., 17/1 T M & Co.
15 Frankenfels 4007 Hull, 12/1 T M & Co.
17 Bellview 2795 Hull, N F, K N & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Chinkoa 3295 N.F., N.F. M M & Co.
7 Cl. Macilwaith 2928, C. Ports 7/1 J & Co.
7 Cape Cross, 2596, Valencia 5/1, Graham Trading Co.
9 Altai Maru 4847, Kobe, N F, O S Kaisha.
10 & 11 Capodi Monte, 3544 Genoa 4/1 L Triestino.
15 Bandra 1877, P. Gulf 8/1 M M & Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

D & E Borneo Maru 4264 Japan 9/1 O S Kaisha
F Alipore 3241 Japan, 5/1, M M & Co.
Q Bahaduri, N.F. N.F. B S N Co.
L & M Sunhath 325 K N Co.

EXPORTS.

January 3.

S S Bellview for Hull:—10000 cwt cotton seed Strauss & Co Ltd; 4000 cwt castor seed Volkart Bros.

S S Katherine Park for Swansea:—300 tons bauxite ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S Katherine Park for Hull:—1000 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas & Co Ltd.

S S Stakesby for Leith:—1000 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas & Co Ltd; 60000 cwt cotton seed Strauss & Co Ltd; 10000 cwt linseed Strauss & Co Ltd.

S S Frankenfels for Antwerp:—1500 cwt. myrabollams Mathuradas Bros; 440 bales cotton E Spinner & Co.

S S Sturmfels for Hamburg:—47 cwt kajoo V Tejpal; 400 cwt baffalo horns M Hassam; 165 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd. 55 bales cotton Volkart Bros. 220 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sturmfels for Antwerp:—600 tons manganese ore Wilson Latham & Co Ltd; 550 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—6000 cwt linseed E D Sassoon & Co Ltd; 207 bales cotton waste V N Joshi; 871 cwt myrabollams P Mathuradas & Co Ltd; 75 bales cotton waste M Mafatlal & Co; 1 bale cotton waste Rali Bros; 10000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 1325 cwt oil cake meal R J Davar; 1750 cwt wheat middlings R J Davar; 225 cwt barley R J Davar; 150 cwt gram R J Davar; 90 cwt wheat flour R J Davar; 450 cwt wheat sweepings R J Davar; 187 cwt sawri cotton seed B Meyer & Co; 66 bales wool The Bombay Co Ltd; 25 bales wool Meyer Nissim; 50 bales hemp D M Doongaji; 100 bales wool V Oomarsay; 85 bales wool D Sunderji; 16 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—100 cwt cashewnuts kernel V Bhasker; 500 cwt teel seed Ralli Bros.

S S Olympia for Philadelphia:—183 casks wet salted goat skins Brisky Company.

S S Olympia for Glasgow:—891 cwt mussoor Ralli Bros.

S S Olympia for Constantinople:—100 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David & Co Ltd.

S S Capodimonte for Genoa:—1000 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros; 1800 cwt teel seed Ralli Bros; 2000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros; 3 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Capodimonte for Naples:—4000 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros.

S S Cape Cross for Dunkirk:—280 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Narkunda for London:—8 bales goat skins tanned Meyer Nissim; 1 bale sheep skins tanned Meyer Nissim.

S S City of Canterbury for Liverpool:—26 bales wool Meyer Nissim.

S S City of Canterbury for Manchester:—6000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros.

S S Aquileia for Genoa:—4000 cwt gingelly seed Volkart Bros; 8000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros; 1100 cwt groundnuts Volkart Bros; 6000 cwt gingelly seed Strauss & Co Ltd; 50 tons old iron J Shariff & Son.

S S Sardinia for Hongkong:—200 bales cotton twist David Sassoon & Co Ltd; 42 cwt sharkfins H A Mahomed & Sons; 70 cwt sharkfins H L Peerani; 4 cwt fishmaws H L Peerani.

S S Sardinia for Shanghai:—28 boxes silver sycee The International Banking Corporation.

S S Sardinia for Kobe:—500 bales cotton N Manilal & Co; 3000 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Sardinia for Osaka:—1500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Alipore for Nagoya:—100 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Alipore for Kobe:—1500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Alipore for Osaka:—500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 300 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Alipore Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton Suzuki & Co Ltd.

S S Luzon Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton Suzuki & Co Ltd; 1600 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Luzon Maru for Osaka:—225 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Luzon Maru for Nagoya:—128 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Luzon Maru for Yokohama:—214 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Altai Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Honolulu Maru for Nagoya:—400 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Honolulu Maru for Kobe:—800 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Borneo Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORT.

January 3.

S S Cracovia, Agents Lloyd Triestino S N Co—From Trieste:—10 bales cotton yarn; 540 bales paper. 42 cases paper. 1916 cases glass bangles; 30 cases sugar of lead; 135 cases matches; 110 cases mineral water; 59 cases enamelledware; 19 cases glass beads; 17 bales hollow glass; 10 cases buttons; 54 cases soap; 17 cases incondescent lamps; 34 cases rubber shoes; 20 cases playing cards; 116 cases glass rings; 108 cases cotton goods; 45 drums calcium carbide; 2441 bags sugar; 500 bags crystal sugar; 1090 d/bags crystal sugar. 273 bundles hurricane lamps.

From Venice:—115 cases candles. 223 cases glass beads; 31 cases tissues; 50 cases earthenware; 22 cases buttons; 200 cases silk yarn; 15 cases caps; 8 bales cotton carpets.

From Brindisi:—1400 bags almonds.

From Bari:—200 bags almonds.

From Pirco:—400 bags almonds; 1100 cases figs.

From Patrasso:—100 cases currants.

From Calamata:—400 cases figs.

From Scio:—2400 bags almonds; 20 cases gum.

From Alexandria:—50 bales cotton.

From Aden:—19 bales hides; 5 bundles hides; 20 bales skins; 25 bundles baitron; 30 bundles dry fish; 285 bundles alkali; 30 bags gum.

S S Caledonia Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co:—From London—700 cases whisky; 44 cases beer; 3080 cases brandy; 370 cases gin. 90 cases champaigne. 20 cases sharry; 113 cases wine; 30 cases eau de cologne; 124 cases cigarettes; 18 cases medicines; 26 cases mustard; 50 cases blue; 86 cases castor oil; 37 cases barley; 167 cases scott's emulsion; 110 cases wincarnis; 53 cases quinine; 21 cases cheese; 27 cases hams and bacon; 69 cases biscuits; 23 cases oilman's stores; 45 cases vinegar; 87 cases lamps; 23 bales card board. 75 bales old newspaper. 8 bales paper; 7 cases paper; 4 cases ivory; 4 casks ivory; 350 casks cement; 40 casks chalk; 40 bags slug wool; 400 bundles yellow metal sheets; 65 packages wire fencing; 20 packages quicksilver; 1110 kegs paint; 15 kegs red lead; 76 kegs white lead; 225 barrels grapes; 2280 bars silver; 3 boxes specie. 30 boxes sovereigns; 23 boxes bar gold; 23 boxes gold coin.

From Marseilles:—20 bales silk yarn; 62 cases silk yarn. 6 cases silk goods; 7 cases tissues; 20 cases coshineal; 6 cases essential oil; 37 cases saffron; 22 cases mineral water; 11 cases imit. gold thread.

S S Varela, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co—From Busrah:—26 boxes specie; 177 bags almonds; 679 baskets dates.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 3, Ready Dec.

Bengal Superfine	M.G.	..	..	..	
" Fine	M.G.	..	400	..	
" F.G.M.G.		..	380	..	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	M.G.	..	400	..	
" F.G.M.G.		..	380	..	
Punjab-Americans	M.G.	..	..	..	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	M.G.	..	465	470	
Nagpur	..	..	465	470	
Yeotmal .. "	M.G.	..	460/65	465	
Pulgaon .. "	"	..	460/65	465	
Dhamangaon "	"	..	455/60	..	
Amrsoti .. "	"	..	450/55	460	
Khamgaon-Akola "	"	..	455/60	460	
Mulkapur "	"	..	450/55	..	
Khandesh "	"	..	450/60	..	
	F.G.M.G.	..	..	..	
Broach	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	
" Fully Good	"	..	..	..	
Muthia	Fine "	..	..	..	
"	F.G.M.G.	..	..	..	
Dharwar	S.G.	..	..	..	
Coompta	M.G.	..	..	..	
Westerns	"	..	520	..	
"	H.G.	..	..	..	
Miraj	M.G.	..	520	..	
Cambodia	"	..	550	..	

Ready average quality.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.

Bombay, January 4.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	2	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone and Century ..	1	2	0
Long Cloth (Full weight)34-40 inches.			
Standard per lb.	1	6	3
Century per lb.	1	5	9
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	6	6
Textile per lb.	1	6	3
Phoenix per lb.	1	6	3
Pearl per lb.	1	6	0
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb. ..	1	4	9
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	6	3
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	6
Pearl per lb.	1	6	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	9
Long Cloth Quality..			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	6
Kohinoor per lb.	1	7	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6	9
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34-40			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb... ..	1	5	6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	4	3
Edward Mohor per lb.	1	4	3
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	6
Salita.—			
Century.	1	5	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	5	6
Textile per lb.	1	5	3
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	8	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	6	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	6
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	6	9
Txtile (Bicycle per lb.	1	6	6
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	4	0
Phoenix per piece	6	2	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	4	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece ..	6	8	0
Pearl Pabaney	6	8	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	8	0
Bombay United per piece.. ..	7	4	0
Black Check—			
Textile per piece	8	0	0
E. D. Racheal per piece	6	12	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	11	8	0
Hindustan)	11	10	0

At a meeting of *Varnashram Dharma* community at Benares on Saturday it was decided to form a League with the object of safeguarding social political interests of the great community. The League will have periodicals in English and Hindi in order to spread its ideas.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, January 4.

For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1. England	..	..	..
2. Austria and Italy	..	..	..
3. Japan .. (supercribed)..	..	..	..
4. Australia via Colombo	S/S "Mooltan."	6th Jan. 25	6-30 p.m.
5. Singapore	..	..	..
6. Straits Settlements	..	..	..
7. Mauritius and Reunion	..	..	..
8. Reunion	..	..	..
9. East Africa	..	..	..
10. South Africa	..	..	..
11. Seychelles..	..	..	..

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. A. Norden & Co.'s report dated 4th December runs as follows:—

With an increase in bearish sentiment which has brought about a decline of approximately $10 a bale from recent high levels, it might be well to consider to what extent this movement has been justified. This involves an analysis not only of the prevailing tendency to anticipate a crop in excess of 13 million bales, but also a brief survey of the cotton textile situation.

The basis of increased crop estimates has undoubtedly been the report issued by the Census Bureau to the effect that 11,147,524 bales had been ginned prior to November 14th. Until the issue of this report, attention was not really focussed on the effect which the combination of ideal weather, record acreage and negligible boll weevil damage might have on the final outturn. Since that time, these factors have lost none of their force, with the result that the ginning prior to December 1st, which will be published on Monday, are now expected to approximate 12 ¼ million bales. Reference to the records of cotton ginned after December 1st for the past fifteen seasons discloses the fact that the ginnings averaged 1,675,000 bales and that, with the exception of the three short crop years just passed, the amount has varied between 1,012,000 and 3,130,000. Taking these figures into consideration and assuming that 12,250,000 bales have been ginned to December 1st, it will be seen that a total crop of between 13,262,000 and 15,380,000 bales may be indicated.

The view that, owing to the continuance of favourable weather, an abnormally large percentage of cotton has been ginned to date and that, in consequence, a sharp falling-off may be anticipated, is one which we are not inclined to share. On the contrary, we are led to believe, from the advices which we have received since the compilation of our annual crop estimate, that we have been rather too conservative in our views and it is not improbable that the final yield may reach 13,500,000 bales exclusive of linters.

The holding movement in the South continues to be given a bullish interpretation, but it must be borne in mind that as a result of the improved financial condition of producers and their belief in higher prices, much of the cotton now held is unhedged; in the event of higher price anticipations not being realized in the near future, the attitude of holders may change materially and what is now a bullish factor may quickly assume a pronounced bearish aspect.

The present policy of expansion on the part of cotton textile manufacturers, although apparently justified by the soundness of the economic situation, may easily result in over-production. Notwithstanding the improvement in business sentiment, extreme caution continues to be exercised by the majority of buyers, who evidently do not intend to be caught again with large stocks, which they may be unable to dispose of at satisfactory prices. If production is maintained on a conservative basis, a gradual improvement in distribution may be expected, but evidence of an approaching boom is entirely lacking and in our opinion, a considerable decline in the price of raw material can alone prevent an ample carry-over at the end of the present season.

The world's consumption of American cotton is not expected, even by prominent bulls, to exceed 13,000,000 bales and bearing this in mind, our opinion is that as soon as is is generally realized that there can be no possible shortage of supplies, present prices will appear to be rather high. We feel that, as the situation develops, lower levels may be seen and that all moderate upturns will afford favourable opportunities for selling.

DAYANAND DALITODHAR MANDAL.

AN APPEAL.

The Secretary of the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Lahore, writes as follows:—

Two years ago this Mandal was started by the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Punjab, with the object of organizing the uplift work of the Depressed Classes in the Punjab. Within this short period the Mandal has done splendid work reports of which have been published every now and then in the papers.

At first the work was started in the Jammu State. In 1923, nine Updeshaks and four Bhajniks were deputed to this province. They carried a vigorous propaganda for about eight months with the result that 15,000 Meghs were delivered from the curse of untouchability and were made part and parcel of the Arya Jati. This year also the propaganda went on with undiminshed vigour and 10,000 more added to the list, i.e. in two years no less than 25,000 Untouchables saw the end of their social enslavement.

To make this deliverance from untouchability permanent and practical, the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha has established six Pathshalas in Jammu, Randhirsinghpura, Samba, Udhampura, Basoli, and Batehra to educate the children of these people. Seven teachers have been engaged. Besides the ordinary education which is imparted upto the primary standard in these schools the scholars are given some religious education. One cannot but rejoice over the recitation of Veda Mantaras by the scholars.

In July last the Sabha extended the sphere of its activities to the Bhadharwah District. Pandit Ram Saroop and Mahashya Salig Ram were appointed for carrying on propaganda there. Within four months they were able to show a wonderful record of work. They reclaimed more than four thousand persons and brought them into the fold of the Arya Brotherhood. These people have already made the demand that the Sabha should make arrangements for the education of their children. The Sabha has decided to start two Pathshalas there very soon.

With a view to the further extension of the Mandal, the Sabha in August, 1924 opened a Branch in the Gurdaspur District. At present five spirited young men are working in the District. In addition to them Lala Dewan Chand, Pleader, and Pandit Banwari Lal, Head Master, Madan Mohan Malviya High School, Gurdaspur, are rendering great honorary help in this heavy task with a considerable amount of sacrifice on their part, and the whole credit for the success of the Mandal is due to these two gentlemen. Within a short period of four months more than 2000 Chamars have been reclaimed and made Aryas. A Pathshala has been opened for the education of their children.

On 9th November last the Arya Samajists of Sialkot District met in a conference at Pasrur, and resolved unanimously to open a branch of the Mandal in their District. Lala Ganga Ram; Vakil, Sialkot, and Lala Vishweshwar Nath, Pleader, Pasrur, agreed to become the President and Secretary of the Mandal respectively. Pandit Dharmendra, Pandit Vishwa Nath and Mahashya Sant Ram Updeshaks have been deputed there.

Means permitting the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha has an intense desire to expand the work of the Dayanand Dalitodhar Mandal and leave no district of the Punjab without a branch of the Mandal. Very shortly new branches will be opened in the Muzaffargarh and Kangra Districts.

The few lines I have penned will enable the reader to make an estimate of the work so far done by the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha and the heavy amount of work that still remains to be done. The programme before the Sabha is ambitious but the means at its disposal are very limited. The Sabha is anxious to purge the whole province of the curse of the untouchability but it is handicapped for want of funds. The uplift work under the Sabha has greatly expanded but the contributions show a marked fall. I am afraid the work will suffer if "the Sinews of War" are not supplied to the Sabha. May I through the columns of this paper, appeal to the charitably disposed to open their purse strings and extend their hand of help to the Sabha in this work which is at once the noblest service of humanity, nation and community. All contributions however small, will be gratefully accepted.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, January 4.

The weather has been dry except in Assam, where Sibsagar reports one inch.

Feeble western depression is affecting Northwest India.

Forecast:—Some light snowfall in the Western Himalayas.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, January, 2.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.915 inches.

Temperature of Air	76.4	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	69.6	"
Dew Point	65.6	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	70%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	0.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air ..	84.6	"
Minimum do. do. ..	69.3	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, NNW, NNE	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	110 miles.	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m.	in. ft.
Sat.	3	14 58	26 5	3	0 48	19 4
		8 18	25 3		14 2	18 5
Sun.	4	6 36	25 4	4	0 27	21 4
		20 25	25 3		13 18	18 5
M.	5	7 49	25 0	5	1 53	21 11
		21 26	26 0		14 8	18 4
Tu.	6	8 47	24 11	6	3 8	21 8
		22 17	26 8		14 51	17 11
W.	7	9 36	25 0	7	3 55	21 4
		22 47	27 5		15 38	17 6
Th.	8	10 38	25 4	8	4 36	20 1
		23 21	28 0		16 8	17 8
Fri.	9	10 56	25 7	9	5 14	20 2
		23 50	28 5		16 41	16 7

Jan 5 (Mon) Sunrise 7h. 13m. Sunset 6h 15m
Jan 6 (Tues) Sunrise 7h 13m Sunset 6h 15m
Jan 7 (Wed) Sunrise 7h 14m Sunset 6h 16m

SAHEBZADA AFTAB AHMED'S SPEECH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am sorry to find that my speech on the resolution about the N. W. F. Province, which I delivered at the last sitting of the Muslim League, has been very incorrectly reported in your issue of this date. As your correspondent must be aware that I wanted to speak in English on this resolution but was pressed by the audience to address them in Urdoo which I did after having made an appeal to the reporters present to be careful in reproducing my Urdoo speech in English. In spite of this appeal I find that not only the whole speech as reported in your paper, is a bundle of disconnected and confused statements but some portions convey quite the opposite of what I had said in Urdoo. Referring to the people of the N. W. F. Province I am reported to have said "when the question of raw material comes, no doubt they are little backward regarding patriotism and morality, but the whole question is financial." Can any one make any sense out a statement such as this? The sum and substance of what I had said, to the best of my recollection, was this: that the people of the N. W. F. Province represented finest human raw material, that they were a race at once vigorous, intelligent, manly and freedom-loving; that if they could be brought within the arms of mother India, as her sons and citizens, they could materially add to our stock of vigour, character and patriotism—qualities in which we lack so much. If they could be made to realise the benefits of Indian citizenship and thus identify themselves and their best interests with those of the Indian people they would prove to be the strongest bulwark for the defence and safety of India. Crores and Crores of rupees are spent on frontier wars which add so much to the military expenditure of the country. Would it not be a better policy to give the people of the Frontier Province

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

B.-C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 11/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/8.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 634.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 684.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 674.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 108.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 103.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 212 1/2.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 281.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.75.
London—Paris Frcs. 87.45.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.33.
London—Brussels Frcs 94.90.
London—Rome Liras 112.00

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady but quiet market. Exchange market closed quiet with sellers for ready T T on London at 1s. 6 1/32d.

London, Jan. 3.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/32. steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 steady.

London, Jan. 2.

Rentes 3 per cent 49 3/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 3/4.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 13/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Offerings were small. China bought. Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 2 3/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.
Weekly Bullion Shipments £892,208

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17.65
Christiania	31.38
Amsterdam	11.71
Switzerland	24.31

London, Jan. 2

Exchange on London in:—
Paris 87.45.
Germany 19.955.000 M.
Italy 112.05.

New York, Jan. 2.

Demand Bills 4.74.50.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS—READY AND FORWARD.

Bank's selling T T ready 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying T T ready 1/6 3/32.
Bank's selling T T Feb 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying T T Feb. 1/6 3/32.
Bank's selling T T March 1/6.
Bank's buying T T March 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling T T April 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying T T April 1/6.
Bank's selling T T May 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying T T May 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling T T June 1/5 13/16.
Bank's buying T T June 1/5 29/32.

DISCOUNTS.

Discount Bank Bills:—
3 M/st 3 3/4.
Indian 6 M/st 4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills:—
3 M/st 4 1/4.
6 M/st 4 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent 20.

LONDON DISCOUNTS—

Bombay, Jan. 3.

Three months 4 1/16 per cent.
Six months 4 5/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

MONEY—
Call 2 1/2 per cent.
One month 3 1/2 per cent.
Three months 4 1/2 per cent.
Six months 5 1/2 per cent.

TONE OF MONEY MARKET—
Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

STOCKS., ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 7/8 plus 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 1/2 —.3/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 11/16 plus 1/8
Conversion Loan £77 3/4 plus 3/16
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 1/4 unchanged
Indian Loan 7 per cent £116 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent 57 1/4 —.1/8
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 49 nominal.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 66 5/8 plus 1/4
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 57 1/4 plus 1/4

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/2/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/1/6.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 22/6.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 22/2.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper Rs 66/12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 84/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 93/2.
5 per cent. Loan due 1933 97.
5 per cent. Loan due 1945-55 97/9.
5 1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1925 102/8.
5 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1928 103/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 100/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 102.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 103.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 106/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 75.
5 per cent Port Trust due 1930 99.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 74/8.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 95.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 73/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates.

BANKS.

Imperial 1405, India 73/12, Central Bank 22/6 and Eastern Bank 77.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 415, Bombay Cotton 520, Bombay Dyeing 837/8, Bradbury 500, Century 476/4, Cent. India 526/4, Colaba Land 160, Coorla 155, Crescent 236/4, Dawn 605, Edw. Sassoon 186/4, Fazulbhoy 886/4, Finlay 750, Globe 52/8, Gokak 101/4, Ind. Bleaching 229, Ind. Malwa 382/8, Kastoorchand 12?/12, Khatao 180 Kohinoor 1225 Luxmi Cotton 450 Madhowji 371/4, Mathuradas 230, M. Petit 2?00, Morarji 2475, New Great 395, New City 297/8, Pabani 347/8, Pearls 551/4, Phoenix 550, Simplex 212/8 Swan 1040, Swadeshi 612/8, Tata Mill 165 and Vishnu Cotton 1700.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 187/8, B. Burma 322/8, B. Burma 75 Bt. Burma Pet 4/9 Bombay Tramway 86/14 Bombay Steam 62/8, Bundi Cement 8/8, Katni Ord. 50, Katni Defd. 150, New India 12, Shivrajpur 50/8, Tata Iron Ord. 10/12 Tata Iron Defd. 31/14, Tata Hydro 755 and Scindia Steam 6/7xd.

Hongkong Bank £139.
Chartered Bank £20 3/4.
National Bank £48 1/2.
P. & O. Bank £11.
Eastern Bank £6 1/8.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, January 3.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 2nd January, 1925.

Cotton	31417	Bales.
Wheat	32022.	Cwt.
Linseed	6702	,,
Rapeseed etc.	1588	,,
Gingellyseed	14760	,,
Poppyseed	6	,,
Groundnuts	39208	,,
Castorseed	2013	,,
Rice	5016	,,
Myrabollams	5670	,,
Cottonseed	27744	,,
Mowrasced	Nil	,,
Gram	5256	,,
Juwar	605	,,
Masur	832	,,
Barley	344	,,
Bajri	5686	,,
Coal	4243	Tons

RAPESEED.

Ferozepore Real Bold Jan/Feb. Sellers £20 1/2.
Toria Jan/Feb. Sellers £20 3/4.
Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for April/May Shipment and also for May/June Shipment at £24 1/2 and in Linseed Bombay Bold for Jan. Shipment at £25 3/8. In Linseed La-Plata Argentine for Feb/Mar. Shipment to Hul, Mar/Apl. and January/February Shipments to Hull at £23. In Wheat, Cargo, Australian for Jan. Shipment at 66/9 and in Wheat Parcels, Choice White Karachi for Jan. Shipment at 64/1 1/2 and for Feb. Shipment at 64/3.

RUBBER.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Feb/Mar. 19 1/2.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot, 19 5/8.
Tone:—Easier owing to absence of orders.

Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22.
Bar silver ready Rs. 72.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 71/14.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71/11.

London, Jan. 2.

Bar gold ready, s. 87-9.
Silver ready d. 31-12.
Silver forward d. 31-13.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet. Closed dull with steady undertone. India sold. China bought.

GOLD.

Bombay, January 3.

Ready:—22-6-6

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Posh.	22-2-6	22-3-9		22-3-9
Maha	21-15-3	22-0-6		22-0-6

Teji Mandi.
Posh 0-4-0
Maha 0-8-0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, January 3.

Ready:—72-4-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Posh	71-10-0	71-15-0		71-15-0
Maha	71-8-0	71-13-0		71-13-0

Teji Mandi.
Posh 0-12-0
Maha 2-2-0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 3.

To-day Reuter reported 55 to 68 points lower in New York futures. The market declined on local traders and Wall St. selling and long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 5 to 6 points lower. The market opened steady but later eased on some local pressure.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 2nd instant as follows:—"World's cotton supply is receiving more consideration."

In response to a sharp fall in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 452 i.e. Rs. 6 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the commencement of the sessions Commission Houses were moderate sellers and the values dropped to Rs. 452 1/2; buying by Bazar operators and other Commission Houses the market improved to Rs. 453 1/2 and closed at Rs. 453 at 4 p.m. The market was totally featureless and the prices moved within a very narrow compass. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 452 1/2 and going up by half a rupee declined to Rs. 452 on selling by Commission Houses and closed at Rs. 452 1/2 at 6-30 p.m.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 443 and improved to Rs. 444 on Exporters' buying. Around this level Commission Houses were sellers and the market closed easier at Rs. 441 1/2 at 4 p.m. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 432 and advanced to Rs. 434 on general buying and closed easier at Rs. 432 1/2 on selling by Shroffs. Fully good M. G. Bengal December/January was quoted at Rs. 379 and March Rs. 374 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday, with a fairly good demand from Exporters for red leafy cotton and about 5,000 bales were reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, January 3.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	452 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	..	379
,, ,,	March	..	373
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	..	441 1/2
,, ,,	March	..	432

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, 3rd January 1925.

New York Market 2nd January 1924:—

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
24.34	Jan.			23.67	—67
24.67	Mar.		24.61—06	23.99	—68
24.98	May			24.30	—68
25.11	Jul.			24.44	—67
24.25	Oct.			23.70	—55

Telegraphic market advices:—Long liquidation by recent buyers, Wall St. selling, local traders selling, stop orders reached

May highest 25.13 (10.10 a.m.), lowest 24.30 (2.59 p.m.) range .83 points.

Liverpool Market 2nd January 1925:—

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.27	Jan.			13.21	—06
13.34	Mar.	13.40+06		13.28	—06
13.40	May	13.50+10		13.34	—06
13.39	Jul.			13.33	—06
13.03	Oct.			12.98	—05
	Egyptian				
28.65	Jan.			29.00	+35
28.00	Mar.			..	
27.05	May			27.30	+25
21.60	Nov.			..	

Telegraphic market advices: Good reports from Manchester. Market declined on local pressure and easy New York.

American cross rate 4.75.

COTTON.

London, Jan. 2

Total Day's Sales:—
At Liverpool 3.0000 bales.
On Spec. and for Exp. 100 bales.
Of East Indian 110 bales.
Universal Standard 13.57. Small Demand.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 30.15d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

March	24.42
May	24.73
July	24.88
New York Noon Call:—	
March	24.26
May	24.58
July	24.69
New Orleans 10 a.m.:—	
January	24.32
May	24.37

London, Jan. 2

Scinde Good	11.00
Scinde Fully Good	11.40
Scinde Fine	11.80
Bengal Good	11.10
Bengal Fully Good	11.50
Bengal Fine	11.90
Oomra Good	11.40
Oomra Fully Good	11.90
Oomra Fine	12.40
Broach Good	11.65
Broach Fully Good	12.05
Broach Fine	12.45

AMERICAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Jan. 3.

Futures at New York.—

January	23.80 plus	.13
March	24.13 ,,	.14
May	24.44 ,,	.14
July	24.56 ,,	.12.

Liverpool, Jan. 3.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands	G. O.C.
Liverpool.		
January	13.02 plus	19
March	13.09 ,,	.19
May	13.15 ,,	.19
July	13.14 ,,	.19

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 3.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

January	12.97	—.24
March	13.06	—.19
May	13.12	—.22
July	13.12	—.21
October	12.83	—.15

London, Jan. 2

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months	To-car's Prices.
January	13.30 plus .3
February	—— —
March	13.39 plus .7
April	—— —
May	13.45 plus .5
June	—— —
July	—— —
August	—— —
September	—— —
October	13.09 plus .6
November	—— —
December	12.94 plus .8
January	12.94 plus .8

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 2.

January	29.00	—.35
February	28.60	—.25
March	28.25	—.25
April	27.80	—.25
May	27.30	—.25
June	26.80	—.25
July	26.25	—.20
August	26.00	—.20
September	25.45	—.20
October	25.10	—.20
November	21.90	—.30
December	21.90	
January	21.90	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 2.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
Liverpool.		
January	13.21	—.6
February	13.23	—.6
March	13.28	—.6
April	13.30	—.6
May	13.34	—.6
June	13.32	—.6
July	13.33	—.6
August	13.22	—.6
September	13.13	—.5
October	12.98	—.5
November	12.88	—.5
December	12.88	—.5
January	12.82	—.4

Tone:—Easy.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Jan. 2

Total Actual Export 8.000 bales
Total Forwarded 57,000 bales.
Total Imports 166.000 bales.
Total Stock 791.000 bales.
Actual Weekly Sales 16.000 bales.
Monthly Exports of American Cotton in December 1924 to:—
Great Britain 369.000 bales.
Continent 422.000 bales.
Japan 142.000 bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 2.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 70.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 69.000
Day's Exports to Continent 127.000
Futures at New York.—

January	23.67	—.67
March	23.99	—.68
May	24.30	—.68
July	24.44	—.67
Spot Cotton at New York	24.20	—.65
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.80	—.70
Futures at New Orleans.—		
March	23.90	—.70
May	24.20	—.68

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 24.
Silver:—Foreign mined 67

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 2.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 319,000 Bales.
Week's Exports to Great Britain 150,000 Bales.
Week's Exports to France and Continent 181,000 Bales.
Week's Exports to Japan 22,000 Bales.
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 1,564,000 Bales.
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 1,509,000 Bales.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Market was firm with considerable cloth demand and encouraging sales. Yarns were stiff.
Water Twist 1/11 1/2.
Printers Cloth 46/9.

EGYPTIANS.

January	2590	—.10
March	28.15	—.10
May	27.10	—.20

BARLEY.

London, Jan. 2.

Karachi Barley Jan/Feb. Sellers 42/9.

WHEAT.

London, Jan. 2.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. Jan/Feb. Buyers 66/9.
Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. Jan/Feb. sellers 67/9.
Tone:—Firm and dearer.
Australian Jan/Feb. Sellers 66/3.
Choice White Karachi Jan/Feb. Sellers 64/3.
Soft Red Karachi.—Not quoted.
Tone:—Firm and dearer.
Cargo Australian paid for January steamer. 66/9 and paid for February Sailer 66/9.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, January 3

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Amedabad Advance ..	415	415	
Bombay Cotton	520	520	
Bombay Dyeing	840-45-32-8	837-8	
Century	481-4-85-77-8	76-4-480	
Nagpur	520-25-18-12	20-526-4	
Colaba	161-4-63-8-61-4	160	
Crescent	236-4-31-4	32-8-233-12	
Indore	387-8-85-82-8	382-8	
Kohinoor	1220	1220	
New Great	393-12-97-8-96-4	92-8-395	
Pearl	552-8-46-4	551-4	
Phoenix	560	550	
Bharucha	105	105	
Simplex	213-12-17-8-12-8	213-12	
Swan	1040	1640	
Swadesh	620 10	612-8	
Pabni	345	347-8	
Fazal	887-8-85-81-4	82-8-886-4	
Mathuradas	230	230	
Tata Mill	165	165	
Globe	52-8	52-8	
Mysore	115	115	
Madhavji	366-4 67-8-66-4	60-371-4	
Finlay	740	750	
Gokak	101-4	101-4	
Edward Sassoon	185	186-4	
Meyer Sassoon	125	126-4	
Alcock	187-8	187-8	
Bombay Burma Old ..	322-8	322-8	
Bombay Elec Tram ..	86-14	86-14	
Bombay Steamer Ordy. ..	62-8	62-8	
Bundi Cement	8-8	8-8	
Central E. Mining	28-8	30	
Indian Cement	35	36-4	
Tata Steel Ord.	11-10-12	10-12	
Tata Steel Defd.	35-22-8	31-14	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, January 3.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Grain Merwari Chamber of Commerce

	Bazaar Terms. Ready	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	54 0 0	8 4 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	53 0 0	8 3 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	56 0 0	8 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Etawa	11 11 0	12 3 0
Rapeseed, Brown Gawnpore	11 10 0	12 2 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 6 0	12 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 14 0	14 6 0
Linseed Brown Thin	13 9 0	14 1 0
Teelseed, Whigte 85-15	75 0 0	15 2 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	72 0 0	
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	70 0 0	
Teelseed, Black	65 0 0	
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	67 0 0	
Mowraseed	9 6 0	9 14 0
Barley	37 0 0	5 12 0
Castorseed	68 0 0	13 5 0
Cotton Seeds Ready		
Gira		16 0 0
Delivery		5 11 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	7 15 3
Linseed, May	14 1 6
Groundnuts J. F	67 0 0
Caster Seed M-M.	12 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar, 85 15 G. F.	14 0 0
Cotton Seed M-M.	5 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar, 50-50 Dec.-Jan.	

METALS.

London, Jan. 2.

English best Selected Copper £70 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £67 3/8
Copper Braziers £87
Yellow Metal 8 3/16
Hard Spelter 30 7/8
Corrugated Sheets £17 3/6

London, Jan. 2

Tin Block £75 1/2.

BRASS.

Bombay, January 3.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	60 0 0
Do	1	60 0 0
Do	1 1/4	60 0 0
Do	1 1/2	60 0 0
Do	1 3/4	60 0 0
Do	2	60 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, January 3.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	3/4	64 12 0
Copper	1	64 12 0
Copper	1 1/4	64 12 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	65 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	65 0 0
Copper	2	65 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bras		41 0 0
Pat Klai		66 0 0
Lead, Country		25 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4		57 8 0
,, ,, to 1		58 0 0
,, ,, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		58 0 0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		64 12 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		65 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 3.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 14 0
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1 0 0
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 14 0
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 13 9
David	No. 10 1/2	0 13 3
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 12 9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 13 0
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0 13 0
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 11 9
Ligh thouse	No. 6 1/2	0 11 6
Japan	No. 40—1	1 7 0
,,	No. 42—2	1 9 3
,,	No. 20	1 0 6
,,	No. 32	1 5 3

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan. 2

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Jan/Mar. Value 20.
July/Sept. sellers 17/2.
July/Sept. Sellers 17.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
July/Septr. 17/2.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
July/Septr. Sellers 17/2

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 3, 5 p.m.

Ready Prices have improved by about 2 As. per Cwt. with moderate Purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 3500 bags, showing moderate record of offtake.

Our Forward Market has also improved, evidencing a rise of 1d. in Dec. and Jan-Feb.-March. Shipment and of 2d. in New Crop Java Sugar Prices. Mauritius Crystal Sugar Prices also register a rise of 2d. per Cwt. in Yesterday's closing levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/6 per cwt.
Shipment December Sh 19/6 per cwt. F.B.H
Shipment Jan-Feb-March Sh 19/5 per cwt. F.B.H.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June-July Sh 17/6 per cwt. F.B.H
Shipment July-Aug-Sept. Sh 17/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov-Dec Sh 17/6 per cwt. F.B.H
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov-Dec. 17/10 per cwt. F.B.H
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/12 per cwt.
Shipment December Sh 17/7 per cwt. F.B.H
Shipment Jan-Feb-March Sh 18/1 per cwt F.B.H.

DYES-STUFFS.

The market was almost closed owing Xmas holidays. Bazaar business passed at favourable rates to the buyers. Prices are lying flat.
Quotations are:—
Alizerine-20 per cent-paste-Lumger Rs. 22-0-0
Alizerine-20 per cent Cow. Rs. 74-0-0
Alizerine-20 per cent paste I.P. Rs. 72-0-0
Congo red Re. 1-8-0
Nigresene Xls Re.1-9-0
Methyl Violet Rs. 3-0-0
Sulphuric Black Re. 0-15-0
Perpurine Benzo Rs. 2-0-0
Perpurine-Delta Rs. 3-0-0
Melachite Green Rs. 2-8-0.
Magenta Xls Rs. 5-8-0
Hemetine Xls Re. 1-4-0
Intenthrene Blue Rs. 4-0-0.
Soluble Blue Rs. 3-0-0
Fast red Rs. 5-8-0

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD.

The Profit of the Industrial Bank of Western India, Limited, for the year ending on 31st December 1924 is Rs. 4,21,885-13-3 which with Rs. 2,806-5-10 carried forward from last year makes a total profit of Rs. 4,24,692-3-1.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Jan/Feb. Sellers £23.
Tone:—Fair business at firmer rates.
Raw Linseed oil Naked Spot Net:—
Jan/Apl. Sellers 49/6.
May/Aug. Sellers done 49 7/8.

London, Jan. 2

Linseed La Plata Argentine was firm and deeper with fair trade. Closed at £23 paid for Jan/Feb. Shipment.
Cottonseed Bombay Sellers for Jan/Feb. £10 7/8.
Castorseed Bombay was rather dearer with a slow demand. Closed at £23 1/2 sellers for Jan/Feb.

London, Jan. 2

The Evening Standard says that with the resumption of sales, in the Tea Market this week A B effort will be made to defeat the brokers whose operations are alleged to have brought the market to confusion. Mincing lane is preparing for the biggest battle to in tea trade ever witnessed. The paper adds that the recent enormous speculative purchases of tea for re-sale by bidders who have been able to out bid competitors, had affect steadily in raising the market price by at least to 6 pence per pound. If the efforts of the event are successful, there is every prospect of substantial reduction of retail prices.

The attention of the Royal Commission on food prices has been drawn to the position

ALL BLACKS TRIUMPHANT

ALL 28 ENGAGEMENTS WON

1905 RECORD SURPASSED.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

With the match against England, All Blacks have concluded their tour in England. They have won every one of their 28 engagements, surpassing the performance of the famous All Blacks of 1905, who lost one match out of 32. Altogether New Zealanders have scored 684 points against 98.

The match between All-Blacks and England at Twickenham started at 2/30 in dull and threatening weather. There was strong south-west wind. The ground, following heavy rains, was soft. Fifty thousand were present at the commencement of the match. The Prince of Wales who on arrival, received a tremendous ovation accompanied by New Zealanders' war cry shook hands with players of both the teams.

THE PLAY.

At the outset England attacked but free kick five minutes from the start relieved the pressure. England continued to press but met wonderfully sound defence. Ten minutes from the start an unpleasant incident occurred, Cyril Brownlie, New Zealander, being sent off the field. England's forwards scrummaged splendidly. Several penalty kicks were given against New Zealand. After fifteen minutes, Voyce secured the ball from Scrum, kicked past Nepia and Cove Smith, dashing up, scored a try which Brough failed to convert. Later, England was penalised near the centre of the field; Nepia took the kick and the ball went very close. The Tourists maintained pressure and Steel attempted drop at the goal but missed. Again England was penalised and Nepia found the touch. Within few yards of the homeline fierce scrummages ensued but Young cleared. Faulty handling of England let in All Blacks and after much scrummaging on the line Cooke flung out to Steyenson, who scored a try which Nicholls failed to convert. New Zealanders played up with determination and from scrum near the homeline Steel went over the corner and again Nicholls did not convert. Just before the interval Nicholls scored a penalty goal.

Score at half time:—

NEW ZEALAND	9
ENGLAND	3

AFTER RESUMPTION.

Immediately after resumption Corbett by a clever kick carried the play into New Zealand half. English forwards were still scrummaging finely and kept up the pressure. Occasionally, Home backs pushed forward but were never allowed to make much headway. The game now veered round in favour of the visitors and ten minutes from resumption M. Brownlie crossed close to the corner flag. Place kick was very difficult, but Nicholls by a grand effort scored a goal. New Zealanders continued to attack and Richardson gathering in loose although collared managed to pass the ball to Steyenson, who scrambled over and Nicholls failed to convert. New Zealand being penalised, Wickes found the touch well up the field and a minute later capital passing between home backs saw Gibbs racing away in a grand style. He kicked ahead and an exciting race ensued resulting in favour of the visitors, who just managed to touch down. Another penalty was awarded, but Brough missed. Gibbs again got away and ran splendidly but finished with kicking ahead. Mill just managed to touch down saving a certain try. All Blacks were penalised and Corbett scored a goal. Shortly before end England was hard pressed in own line but Young started the passing movement. Hamilton Wickes broke away and passed to Kittermaster, who finished with a try under bar. Conway converted for England.

Final Score:—

ALL BLACKS	17
ENGLAND	11

OBLIGED TO ACT DRASTICALLY.

The Referee, Mr. A Freethy of Wales, states that he ordered C Brownie off for deliberately kicking on leg, the England forward, who was lying face downwards on ground. He adds that he had warned each side generally three times and was, therefore, obliged to act drastically.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN TEST MATCH.

ENGLAND SCORES 283 FOR NO WICKET

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Melbourne 3rd.—When the stumps were drawn to-day in the second Test Match England had made 283 for no wicket.—Reuter.

UNOFFICIAL TEST MATCH.

TAYLOR MAKES 112.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Durban.—In the second unofficial Test Match South Africa were dismissed in the first innings for 211, Taylor making 112.

Joel's Eleven scored 174 in the second innings. Holmes made 81 and Nupen took 7 for 46.

Stumps were drawn early owing to bad light, and the match will be continued on Monday.—Reuter.

SPORTS IN POONA.

DECCAN GYMKHANA TOURNAMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Jan. 3.

The Judges were kept busy from an early hour this morning when proceedings in connection with the Deccan Gymkhana Wrestling and Athletic Tournaments began. At 5-45 the eight competitors in the 27 Miles' Marathon Race were sent away on their long journey. Shrinivas, the Mysore candidate, at once settled down in the van followed by the Jamkhandi man, Sanadi, with Malai third. There was very little to choose between the first two, barely five feet separating them at any part of the journey. When within 200 yards of the winning post Sanadi put on a spurt and passed Shrinivas, who, however, put up a good fight, being beaten by only a few feet. The winner's time, 2 hours, 56 minutes, 48 seconds, was not bad for a first effort; and was only two minutes worse than that put up by Hingne in 1921. The record for the Deccan Gymkhana is 2 hours, 45 minutes, 6 1/5 seconds put up by Pujari in 1920.

This evening the Tournaments will come to an end with the distribution of prizes by Shrimant Babasaheb, Pant Sachiv Chief of Bhore. The following are the results of some of the important competitions decided so far:—

FIFTY MILES' CYCLING RACE.

Gaikwad Pandu Vishnu, Poona 1
Nesarikar Dattu Krishna, Belgaum 2
Bhadve Jagannath Bahiru, Poona 3
Raut Laxman Mahadeo, Poona 4
Dhobi Telangi Annu Papaya, Poona ... 5

Time:—2 hours, 54 minutes, 37 seconds.

Out of 27 starters, 15 finished the course which was 25 miles up the Sholapur Road and back.

WRESTLING OPEN (MIDDLE WEIGHT).

2nd Round:—Winner, Pardeshi Bala Govind Poona.

3rd Round:—Winners (1) Ashtekar Balkrishna Narayen, Karhad; (2) Masalekar Shankar Narayan, Sholapur.

LIGHT WEIGHT—2ND ROUND.

Winners (1) Date Ramchandra Vishnu, Baroda; (2) Nhavi Dashrath Krishna, Pundharpur; (3) Dadu Patil, Vasagade; (4) Ghatule Dattatraya Avadappa, Pundharpur; (5) Vaghapur Laxman Gulab, Poona.

WRESTLING—GRADUATES.

Semi-Finals:—Winner, Karandikar J. V., Poona.

Rope Climbing:—(1) Powar V. V.; (2) Godbole S. G.; (3) Kamble R. A.

27 MILES' MARATHON RACE.

Sanadi B. H., Jamkhandi, 2 hours, 56 minutes, 48 seconds.—(1)

Shrinivas M. C., Mysore, 2 hours, 56 minutes, 53 seconds.—(2).

Malai B. A., Kambargi, Belgaum Dt., 3 hours, 4 minutes.—(3).

Six men finished out of eight.

100 METRES' FLAT (CHAMPIONSHIP—FINAL).

(1) Kail S. V., (2) Powar V. V., (3) Godbole S. G.—Time 12 2/5 seconds.

100 METRES' FLAT (INDIVIDUAL—FINAL).

(1) Kail S. V., (2) Sondkar G. B., (3) Mahadeo B.—Time 12 2/5 seconds.

HIGH JUMP.

(1) Powar V. V., 5 feet 1 inch; (2) Minbattiwalla 5 feet 1 inch; (3) Solomon Paul, 5 feet.

TENNIS—SEMI-FINALS—SINGLES.

Mr. Pereira beat Powar D. G. 6—4, 1—6, 6—3.

Pereira and Raja Aiyar will meet in the finals.

SWIMMING FINAL—100 METRES' BACK STROKE.

Khandikar M. R., Kolhapur 1
Pande T. S., Talegaon 2
Adake R. A., Kolhapur 3

Time:—1 minute, 57 seconds.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Birmingham 2, Sunderland 1; Burnley 1, Preston 0; Bury 1, Bolton 0; Leeds 0, Cardiff 0, Liverpool 2, Arsenal 1; Newcastle 4, Aston Villa 1; Nottingham Forest 0, Manchester City 3; Sheffield United 1, Huddersfield 1; Tottenham 1, Notts County 1; West Bromwich 3, Everton 0; West Ham 2, Blackburn 0.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool 0, Hull 0; Bradford 3, Wolverhampton 1; Chelsea 3, Oldham 1; Crystal Palace 0, Clapton Orient 1; Derby 6, Portsmouth 1; Manchester United 2, Stoke 0; Middlesborough 1, Leicester 5; Port Vale 2, Barnsley 0; Southampton 1, Sheffield Wednesday 0; Stockport 1, Coventry 1.

The match between South Shields and Fulham was postponed owing to the ground being water-logged.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION).

Brentford 1, Plymouth 0; Exeter 3, Merthyr 1; Luton 0, Bournemouth 2; Millwall 1, Brighton 1; Norwich 0, Bristol City 0; Southend 0, Northampton 1; Watford 1, Gillingham 2.

Matches between Aberdare and Swindon, the Bristol Rovers and the Queen's Park Rangers, Newport and Charlton, and Swansea and Reading were postponed owing to the grounds being water-logged.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION).

Accrington 2, Chesterfield 2; Ashington 1, Nelson 1; Crewe 1, Walsall 1; Doncaster 2, Lincoln 1; Grimsby 2, Bradford 0; Halifax 4, Rotherham 0; Hartlepools 1, Darlington 1; New Brighton 2, Wrexham 1; Southport 5, Barrow 0; Wigan 2, Rochdale 3.

The match between Durham and Tranmere was postponed owing to the ground being water-logged.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Aberdeen 1, Falkirk 1; Airdrieonians 3, Celtic 1; Ayr 2, Hearts 1; Dundee 0, Partick 2; Hibernians 2, Kilmarnock 0; Motherwell 4, Queen's Park 1; Raith 0, Hamilton 1; Rangers 2, Morton 0; St. Mirren 2, Cowdenbeath 2; Third Lanark 9, St. Johnstone 2.—Reuter.

RUGBY.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The following are the results of the principal matches played in Rugby Union today:—

London Scottish 3, Blackheath 6; Richmond 5, Bath 6; Bedford 5, Coventry 5; Birkenhead Park 20, Dublin Wanderers 0; Leicester 19, Manchester 5; Moseley 5, Northampton 8; Hertotonians 0, Watsonians 0.

The following matches were scratched on account of grounds being water-logged:—

Old Merchant Taylors vs. Guy's Hospital; St. Bartholomew's Hospital vs. Harlequins; Portsmouth Services vs. Old Blues; Bristol vs. Cardiff; Llanelly vs. Gloucester; Plymouth vs. Newport; Swansea vs. Penarth; Glasgow High School vs. Edinburgh Academicals; Glasgow Academicals vs. Stewartonians.—Reuter.

SOUTH INDIAN CONFERENCE.

A crowded meeting of the South Indian residents of Bombay was held on Sunday afternoon at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel. Mr. K. S. Aiyar presided. Resolutions were passed in favour of a committee of South Indians to frame a welfare programme for the community. A full report of the proceedings will appear to-morrow.

LABOUR STATISTICS.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY.

In November 1924 the general level of wholesale prices in Bombay was 76 per cent above the level in July 1914 as against 81 per cent in October 1924. The index number for food grains was 129 as compared with 131 during the previous month. There was a fall of 7 points in non-food index. The fluctuations in the price of foods, non-foods and all articles will be seen in the following table:—

Number Increase per cent over July 1924 of items.

	July 1924	Aug. 1924	Sept. 1924	Oct. 1924	Nov. 1924
Foods	15	74	73	68	70	71
Non-foods	26	89	90	88	86	79
All articles	41	84	84	81	81	76

RETAIL FOOD PRICES

Taking the level of prices in July 1914 to be 100 the unweighted index numbers for seventeen food articles in Bombay, Karachi Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Poona were 176, 163, 168, 159 and 153 respectively in November 1924. As compared with the previous month there was a fall of four points in Sholapur but a rise of five points in Bombay and two points in other centres.

Taking the level of Bombay prices to be 100 the level was 94 in Ahmedabad, 89 in Sholapur and Poona and 86 in Karachi. The relative level in Sholapur was four points below the October level. The relative levels in other centres showed no variation as compared with the previous month.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING

The working class cost of living index number for December was 160 as against 161 last month. The average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account for the city of Bombay was '160' for all articles and '156' for food articles only.

SECURITIES INDEX NUMBER.

The general level or the prices of 102 shares and securities in November 1924 was '143' the same as in the previous month. Cement and Manganese Companies fell by 9 points, Government and Corporation securities, as well as Electric Undertakings and Miscellaneous Companies showed no change and the rest rose by one point each.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

There were six industrial disputes in progress during the month, four of which occurred in cotton mills and two in miscellaneous concerns. Three of these disputes were on account of the question of pay, one on account of bonus and the other two on account of personal and other grievances. The number of work-people involved was 2,185 and the working days lost 4,201.

MATERNITY CASES AMONG WOMEN OPERATIVES.

In view of impending legislation on this subject the Labour Office conducted a special statistical enquiry, and the results are published. It was found that the average number of maternity cases per 100 women operatives all ages is not likely to be below 8 per annum, and that the number of children of ages 0-4 years existing in Bombay at any given time is not likely to be less than 25 per 100 women operatives all ages. It was found however that out of 182 delivery cases actually examined in only 89 cases did the woman leave work one month or less before delivery, and in only 17 cases did she return within one month after delivery. Many women do not return till the child is 6 months old or more.

Examining the survival of children it was found that, taking the last four years only, the more frequent the deliveries the greater the mortality among the children.

The figures were

One delivery in last four years:—18.1 per cent of children deceased.

Two deliveries in last four years:—29.1 per cent of children deceased.

Three deliveries in last four years:—48.6 per cent of children deceased.

Four deliveries in last four years:—only one case, all four children deceased.

On a different basis, taking the whole length of mill service, irrespective of its duration, and ascertaining the percentage of children deceased to children born the results were as follows:—

One delivery, 28.5 per cent of children deceased. Two deliveries, 29.1 per cent of children deceased. Three deliveries 39.5 per cent of children deceased. Four deliveries 46.7 per cent of children deceased. Five deliveries 55.3 per cent of children deceased. Six deliveries 44.1 per cent of children deceased. Seven or more deliveries 67.7 per cent of children deceased.

The fact seems to be brought out that children of small families have a better chance of surviving.

STANDARD OF LIVING IN MIDDLE CLASS FAMILIES.

Preliminary results of an Enquiry into Middle Class Budgets are published. The Enquiry was restricted to families on fixed incomes, the range of the incomes examined being from Rs. 60 to Rs. 688 per month.

The 'per capita' annual income comes out at Rs. 448. Of the families examined 20 per cent are of Bombay origin and 80 per cent from the rest of India. The average size of family is 4.83 persons, consisting of 1.65 adult males, 1.55 adult females, and 1.73 children below 14 years. But the averages for the different income groups rise steadily from 3.70 persons for family in group monthly income below Rs. 100 to 8.59 persons in group Rs. 400 and over. The average percentage group distibution expenditure —all families— comes out at:—Food 41.55, Fuel and lighting 5.15, Clothing 10.46, Bedding and Household necessaries 2.48, Rental 14.30, and Miscellaneous 26.06. This does not indicate embarrassed economic position. But the percentage on Bedding and Household Necessaries, which includes all furniture, is very low, and indicates a low standard of comfort. The percentage expenditure on Rental is nearly twice as high as in the Working Class Budgets reported on in 1923. The present summary is for families only, single men being excluded.

HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION.

The following papers will be read at the public meeting of the 7th session of the Indian Historical Records Commission to be held at the Council Hall, Poona, at 11 a.m. on the 12th January 1925:—

1. 'The four gentlemen from Madras.' By the Hon'ble Mr. H.E.A. Cotton, (2) 'Present condition and distribution of historical records relating to Northern India, 1700-1817.', By Prof. J. N. Sarkar, (3) 'Raja Harban Roy' By Prof. J. N. Sammaddar, (4) 'The Peshwa's Records and their historical value with a few extracts from the Chitnishi records,' By Rao Bahadur D B. Parasnis. (5) 'Shuja in Bengal.' By Hakim Habibur Rahman Sahib, (6) 'Magna Charta of English Trade and after.' By Dr. Balkrishna. (7) 'Busey's letter to Marichal de Castries dated Pondicherry (3rd March 1784).' By Monsieur A. Singaravelu Pillai. (8) 'Suggestions for stabilising the settlement of the Land Revenue in Bengal previous to 1786.' By Mr. R. B. Ramsbetham. (9) 'Some Side-lights on the Ruhela war from Persian Sources.' By Prof. K. R. Qanungo. (10) 'The settlement of Baramahal and Salem from the Records.' By Prof. C. S. Srinivasachari. (11) 'The Bakhair of Ram Raja.' By Dr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar. (12) 'Stray leaves from Hydernama.' By Raja Karyaprasakta, B. Ramkrishna Rao. (13) 'Some notes on the Records in the Poona Daftar.' By Mr. H. G. Rawlinson. (14) 'The Silk Industry in Bengal in the days of John Company.' By Mr. A.F.M. Abdul Ali.

PATHE CINEMA.

SHERLOCK HOLMES FILM.

"The Hound of the Baskervilles" which is being shown at Pathe Cinema this week, is one of those subjects which the camera can produce, but to which the stage could never do justice. The story is one of the long adventures of that popular character, Sherlock Holmes, and is probably one of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's best books. It makes a magnificent film and the producers have given us something well-worth seeing.

The plot, of course, concerns a ghostly hound which legend says haunts the lonely moors of Devonshire and destroy the members of the Baskerville family. An unscrupulous man plans to get the title and estates and to this end gets an enormous dog which he fakes in such a way that at night it appears on the moor exactly like the one of the legend. Sherlock Holmes, the famous detective, is asked to investigate the affair and eventually solves the mystery and shoots the hound. The producers have evidently spared no pains to make the picture worthy of the book and they have succeeded.

Belle Norwood is an ideal Sherlock Holmes, and interprets the part faithfully, whilst the rest of the cast play their parts excellently.

The scenery and general effects are of a very high standard and the night scenes on Dartmoor in which the mysterious hound appears are absolutely unique. One can imagine the terror with which a lonely man would be seized when this great flaming hound leapt out of the darkness. The picture is one which is exceptionally powerful and gripping and yet is so artistic that it is justly entitled to be classed with the very best of productions.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD.

The "International Aspects of Brotherhood" was the theme of a lecture by Mrs. Stannard at a conversazione meeting of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood on Sunday evening. Mr. P. Joseph presided. Mrs. Stannard developed her argument in association with the tenets of Bahaism. The barriers of race, religion and language were examined by her in lucid order and she pointed out that Indians possessed a fine international outlook. Nationalism was good in so far as it helped the idea of universal brotherhood. The education of the younger generation had to be remodelled with special reference to the interpretation of history, nationalism and world unity. A world-language would be a great cement of freedom and Esperanto appeared to her to serve the purpose.

In the subsequent discussion, the Chairman dwelt upon the imbecile prejudices created by the physical dissimilarities of colour and by religious fanaticism. Mr. C. S. Rangaswami argued that India required constructive nationalism before she could ever understand the implications of internationalism. More than one speaker pleaded for the preservation of the world-outlook even in the development of nationalism. Political freedom did not exhaust the purposes of nationalism.

After half-an-hour of tea and talk, the gathering dispersed.

Official and Personal.

Maulana Kutbuddin, late Editor of the Congress, was released on 31st ultimo, after serving his full term of three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Reading gave a garden party at Belvedere on Friday evening at which about 500 guests were present.—(A. P.)

The Governor of Assam leaves Shillong on a short tour on the 15th instant. He will visit Kahima and Imphal and will return to Shillong on the 25th instant.

Calcutta 2nd January:—Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Reading gave a garden party at Belvedere. Her Excellency the Countess of Reading visited St. Mary's Home.

It is understood that a number of Members of the Assembly are giving notice of resolution urging the appointment of a committee with non-official majority to examine the position of Currency and Exchange. Among them are Mr. Ramchandra Rao and Mr. Venkatapatiraju. A.P.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras has appointed Sir Arthur Knapp, the Home Member as the Vice-President of his executive council in succession to Sir Mohamad Habibulla.

Mr. G. L. Corbett, I.C.S., Joint Secretary, Commerce Department of Government of India, who is now visiting the important ports with a view to take over the direct administration of the major ports by the Central Government in accordance with the resolutions of the recent Ports and Shipping Conference held at Delhi, is now in Madras. He proceeds to Colombo to-morrow.

The officers of the Royal Navy Merchant Service and others were the guest of His Excellency the Governor of Bengal on Saturday night at a naval dinner, at Calcutta.—A. P.

A Calcutta message says:—

Her Excellency the Countess of Reading visited on Saturday the Dufferin Hospital. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Reading were present at the races.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA ART EXHIBITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, January 3.

The Government of the United Provinces have arranged with the various Universities to grant three days holidays between January 10th and 13th in connection with the All-India Art Exhibition and music conference and parties of students will be sent to Lucknow to attend the lectures. A series of lectures has been arranged, Mr. N. C. Mehta, I.C.S. will speak on Indian painting on January 8th. Dr. Cousins will lecture on the art of Japan on January 10th and on the next day the same speaker will speak on "Indian influence on Far Eastern architecture." On January 13th Mr. Mehta will lecture on Rajput painting. The last lecture of the series will be delivered by Dr. Stella Kramisch on "Gupta Sculpture" on the 18th January. The number of art exhibits received hitherto exceed 700 original paintings of exceptional interest. Arrangements are being made to publish a selection of the outstanding specimens from the exhibition.

DARING ROBBERY ON QUEEN'S ROAD.

EUROPEANS ASSAULTED AND LOOTED.

11 SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

On Friday night a daring robbery was committed at Queen's Road, when a European gentleman and a lady were looted by a gang of hooligans. It appears Mr. J. J. P. Ray, an engineer on s. s. "Frankfels" lying in the Alexandra Dock, was going towards Colaba with a stewardess when near Mirrine Lines and Churchgate about seven Mahomedans came from Charni Road in two hack victorias and assaulted Mr. Ray and his companion. In the scuffle Mr. Ray hit one of his assailants, but he was overpowered by his assailants. The other ruffians then attacked the lady and holding her against the railway railings snatched away from her hands a hand-bag containing some Indian and English coins of the total value of Rs. 50. The ruffians were then running away, but one of them was arrested by two European gentlemen near Waudby Road in response to the shouts of the victims. The arrested man as well as the two victoria drivers were then marched off towards the Esplanade Police Station where a searching enquiry was instituted by the police and eight more of the gang were arrested by 3 a.m. at Foras Road and Bapty Road sleeping in their rooms. One of them had a knife concealed under his pillow while another had a mounted bamboo in his possession. At 6 a.m. the police succeeded in arresting two more ruffians at Colaba. All the eleven accused were placed before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and were remanded for a week. The leader of the gang, Dasrath, is an old offender and has been twice deported from Bombay under the Police Act.

CONVICTED OF CHEATING.

K. R. Samvel alias D. N. Sahar, a Malabari was hauled up before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate by Deputy Inspector Merrifield on various charges of cheating.

Mr R. P. Thanawalla, police prosecutor, prosecuted. The first case taken up for hearing were in connection with cheating Messrs. Favre Leuba and Co., watch-makers, in respect of Rs. 300, attempt to cheat the same firm in respect of Rs. 300, and cheating Saleh Ezekiel Nassulla, a bead seller in respect of Rs. 67.

The facts as alleged by the prosecution were that on December 24 at 10 a.m. the accused met the bead seller near victor a Terminus and showed his inclination to go in for some of his wares. The bead-seller took him to an Irani shop where the accused purchased armlets, bangles and cigar mouthpieces worth Rs. 67 and passed a cheque for the amount on the Punjab National Bank which was dishonoured when presented.

Later on at about 11 a.m. the accused went to Messrs. Favre Leuba's show-rooms, Rufus O'Neill, one of the assistants showed the accused a number of watches and other articles. The accused selected 1 gold watch 1 silver watch and 2 gold bracelets valued at Rs. 300. He passed a cheque for the amount on the Punjab National Bank, and took away the articles. At about 2 p.m. a man named Wall came to Messrs. Favre Leuba's shop and handed over a closed envelope containing a cheque of Rs. 300 on the Punjab National Bank and a letter asking the manager to give watches to the bearer of the letter and accept the cheque to cover the price of the articles. The letter was written from the Hotel Majestic by the accused when the assistant took Wall along with the cheque to enquire at the Bank whether the accused had an account, he came to know that the accused had no account with the Bank. A complaint was therefore lodged with the police who traced the accused to Hotel Majestic. Deputy Inspector Merrifield who investigated the case said that the accused had no luggage or any other articles in the room. He had only a cheque book of the Punjab National Bank in his pocket from which the dishonoured cheques were given. The account with the Punjab Bank was opened in the name of D. N. Sahay and the balance with the Bank was only Rs. 9.

The accused pleaded guilty and said that he was drunk at the time he passed the cheques. He had too many pegs of whisky and brandy on the day in question and he did not know what he did. He prayed to His Worship dealing with him leniently.

His Worship found the accused guilty and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 or in default 3 months' hard labour on the first charge, a days' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 75 or in usefault 2 months' rigorous imprisonment on the second charge and one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default 1 month's rigorous imprisonment.

YOUNG CHINA TO YOUNG INDIA.

M. Lim Ngo-Chiang writes as follows from Shantiniketan:—

On the occasion of this New Year day and this my first New Year in India, I on behalf of the Chinese students in China, greet all the students of India wishing them a Happy New Year; assuring them of our loving regard towards this ancient land, from which we first saw the light of truth and love.

I know that I am voicing the feeling and aspiration of the young China in sending you this New Year message and that inspite of our own preoccupations, we have not been indifferent to the educational and social movements of this country. We are eager that both India and China, two of the most ancient and great nations in Asia should be able to seek diligently and conscientiously for their own regeneration. For it is in the regeneration of these two countries that we could hope to see a regenerated Asia—at once homogenous and resplendent. The world will once more look to Asia for light, truth and for peace. It is your sacred duty as well as ours, to see that the light is trimmed, truth asserted and peace restored. It is, therefore, in the consciousness and awakening of the young men of these two peace and truth loving peoples that our future enlightenment and the security of happiness; as well as the enlightenment and security of happiness of other peoples, are to be found. May the ever-living spirit of the Lord Buddha, of Confucius and of the other sages of the East, be our constant inspirations and guides in these, our arduous and noble endeavours. And may each New Year, thenceforward, bring us to what we aspire to, closer and nearer.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Sphinx Hockey League—B. B., A. F. I., vs. Royal Artillery, Cooperage, 5 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, January 6.

Sphinx Hockey League—Hindu Gymkhana vs. Government Telegraphs, Kennedy Sea Face, 5 p.m.; Colaba United vs. Parsi Athletes, Oval, 5 p.m.

Sir Leslie Wilson opens the Hurkisondas Nurrotamdas Hospital, New Charni Road, 5-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 7.

Sphinx Hockey League—Hornets vs. West Yorks, Cooperage, 5 p.m.; St. Xavier's College vs. Portuguese Republicans, Cooperage, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, January 8.

Sphinx Hockey League—Y. M. C. A., Brculla vs. I. L. I., Kennedy Sea Face, 5 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 10.

The s. s. China with the English Mail leaves at 1 p.m.

MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail		17 0	12	30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13	0	21	
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	0	15	45
Madras Mail	6	45	22	30
Poona Mail		11 30	15	
Inter III Poona Express	12	30	16	
Poona Express	19	55	7	45
Delhi and Lucknow Ex.	9	0	21	
Madras Fast Passenger	21	40	8	30

B. B AND C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

	Bombay (Colaba) Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11	5	16	30
Gujarat Mail	8	42	20	45
Delhi Express		30	21	
Kathiawar Express	7	40	21	35
Express	*20	25	*	

*(Terminates at Church Gate)

The Morning Down Express timed to leave Colaba at 7 hours will stop at Dahanu Road, Gholvad and Daman Road on Saturdays, Sundays, and all Gazetted Holidays and the Up Express due in at Church Gate at 20-25 will stop at the same stations on Sundays, Mondays and all Gazetted Holidays.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Australia per s. s. "Mooltan" via Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 6th instant.

DAYANAND CENTURY AND DALIT UDHAR CONFERENCE.

The Dalit Udhar Conference (Depressed Classes Mission) will be held on the occasion of Dayanand Century at Muttra on the 18th of February next from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. All untouchables and their sympathisers are requested to attend. The programme will be published later on.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.

The following programme will be broadcasted by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6-45 p.m. to-day (Monday). Wave length 357 metres, call sign 22 P. V.:—

1. Mrs. Magill—Piano Solo—selected.
2. Mr. Meredith—Song—selected.
3. Mrs. Meredith—Song—selected.
4. Mr. Haworth—Song—selected.
5. Mrs. Magill—Piano Solo.
6. Mr. Meredith—Song—selected.
7. Mrs. Meredith—Song—selected.
8. Mr. Haworth—Song—selected.

News Bulletin.

A GATHERING AT HAZIRA.

During the Christmas Week, a social gathering of the visitors consisting of Hindus, Parsis and Mahomedans was held on the 31st ultimo, at Sheth Assur Virji's Sanitarium, under the presidentship of Sheth Manmohandas Ramji of Bombay. A fascinating programme of sports for boys and girls was arranged and gone through and prizes were awarded to the winners. The village schoolboys who took part in singing and the tug-of-war race, were given prizes, and all of them were given sweets. The President spoke about the benefits of such cosmopolitan gatherings and about the importance of this place as a first rate health-resort. After light refreshments were served, the gathering dispersed.

LATE MR. L. H. MEISHERI.

At a meeting of the Bombay Vakils' Association held on Saturday after the announcement that the Small Causes Court will be closed as a mark of respect for the sad death of Mr. Lakhamsey Hirji Meisheri, the following resolution was passed by members in solemn silence and standing:—

"That this Association expresses its sense of profound grief and sorrow at the sad and untimely death of Mr. Lakhamsey Hirji Meisheri, the Additional Judge of this Court, and a member of this Association, which sad event took place on the 30th December, 1924. He was a true and sincere friend of the members of this Bar and a capable, popular and sympathetic Judge of this Court. During the short period he adorned the Bench with his unfailing courtesy, keen sense of justice, patient hearing, smiling face and the usual characteristics of an ideal Judge, he gave entire satisfaction both to the Bar as well as the general public. His untimely death has caused a void which will be very difficult to fill up. A copy of this resolution should be sent to his widow and members of his family."

HOME-NURSING AND VOUCHERS CLASSES.

The examinations of the Home-Nursing and Vouchers Classes conducted by Dr. Jamshedji D. Desai, under the patronage of the St. John Ambulance Association, were held at the Gokuldas Tejpal Girls' School on the 18th ultimo. Capt. S. A. Paymaster and Capt. K. S. Patel who were the examiners, have declared the results thereof as under:—

Home-Nursing:—Lilavati Chatrubhuj Dhanbai K. Lilamwalla, Bachubai Morarji, Monghabai Mathuradas, Jamnabai Purushottam, Bachubai Jivraj, Dhanbai S. Pavri, Manijeh Mehta, Jamnabai Dhanji, Manibai Devidas, Ratanbai Champsy, Nandubai Bhagwanji, Manabai Hansraj and Bhadrabai Ratilal.

Voucher:—Bachubai Morarji, Monghabai Mathuradas, Manekbai Merwanji Engineer, Jamnabai Purushottam, Dhanbai S. Pavri and Bachubai Jivraj.

Lilavati Chatrubhuj, having topped the list of successful candidates at this examination, has been awarded the "Bai Aimai Hirjibhai Patel" Medal.

As the classes for "First Aids" and Hygiene will commence in the Gokuldas Tejpal Girls' School on the 15th instant, candidates desirous of seeking admission in the said classes, may either see personally or apply to the Head Mistress of the said School, at No. 124, Bornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1925.

A HERESY-HUNT.

The proceedings of the meeting held yesterday to denounce Mahatma Gandhi's repudiation of untouchability, are an outrage and an anachronism. Neither the Shastras not the catholic spirit of Hinduism can be quoted to justify the policy of untouchability which throws fifty millions of fellow-creatures into a state of social degradation worse than slavery. When Imperialists extenuate the maltreatment of Indians abroad, they say that India is estopped from pleading for equality as long as Hindu Society permits the existence of untouchables. Our answer has been that India is making strenuous efforts to expiate the sin of ages and restore the rights of the ostracised, whereas Colonial Imperialists show no sign of admitting the iniquity of their crimes. To social reformers who count upon the enlightenment of Bombay it must be a shattering disappointment to see the zeal with which a number of Hindu reactionaries sanctify criminal custom and declare that in any other country Gandhiji would have been lynched for the declaration of his heresies. We have to reply with plain speaking. Orthodoxy loses its bearings when it rages against reform. We remember an occasion upon which an opponent of feminine freedom quoted an ancient Hindu commentator describing the loyal wife as one would go the length of carrying her leper-husband to and from his concubine's house. The picture of chaste fidelity horrified the public and we hear very little of it in decent society. There are principles of justice which cannot be defeated by citations or sophistry, and in the case of the untouchables the whole weight of Hindu religion supports the propaganda espoused, to his undying honour, by Gandhiji. He has more than once expressed the hope that in the event of his being born again he would prefer the physical body of an untouchable.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, who professes to follow his Sanatanic functions in this life, has advised the world not to be deceived by fine and high-sounding sentiments of equality and brotherhood. They are not fine high-sounding sentiments, but the eternal verities of God who has made of one blood all nations of the earth. It is no use learned pundits telling us that we should not follow superficial sentiment but stand reverently before the fathomless philosophy of *mamool*. We cannot admit their recondite reservations when the issue is one of plain justice and equal opportunities for all. From the tone of the speeches we infer that the patience of reactionaries had been over-strained by Gandhiji and that they had at last to speak out. Mr. Ramji dwells upon the sanctions of untouchability as something profound and abstruse, and he has proclaimed that between the "Hindu religion-' and Swaraj he prefers the "Hindu religion." If he imagines that Hindu religion enjoins upon him the rites of untouchability, he knows little of religion and less of Hinduism. It is a distortion of the Hindu religion to use it for the tolerance of the custom that compels the Nayadis of Malabar to beat their breasts forty feet off the highway along which the high-caste Hindu proceeds in righteous composure. Let the Nayadi embrace Islam or Christianity; he is free to walk in the full stature of human rights. Mr. Ramji talks of "seducing the ignorant" and expounds the hygienic wisdom of keeping the untouchables in segregation. Give him the opportunity and the education; and then let the infamous untouchable be asked to confute the philosophy of "modern medical men." It is an odious thing to see educated men sublimate manifest wrong into scientific formula. We challenge Mr. Ramji to appeal to "modern medical men" on the efficacy of untouchability as a social institution, instead of libelling them before a hearing. His facile sophistry that "Englishmen observe caste" is repeated for the benefit of people who are positively disinclined to lynch Mahatma Gandhi for his atrocious perversion of "Hindu religion." If Englishmen do observe "caste," it is a violation of their faith—a warning, not an example. As a matter of fact, they, broadly speaking, prefer class alliances based upon the parity of wealth, but if a Duke's daughter marries a footman, it is considered as a social surprise and does not involve the penalties of religion pertaining to eternal perdition. The comparison of our caste-system with the class-snobbery of English society is based on a false parallel and it does not in the slightest degree condone the wrong of untouchability. God is more honoured by the "atheists" of Vaikom than by the casuists of Bombay. If it is atheism that prompts the campaign against untouchability, let us praise the abolished Deity; let us all stand behind the priest in whose heart no peace dwelt and who celebrates his faith, before an altar whereon no taper burned, with unblessed bread and a chalice empty of wine. But we shall have no mockery of God.

And what, after all, is the acme of iniquity put to Gandhiji at Belgaum? We quote the essential passage:—

> Untouchability is another hindrance to Swaraj. Its removal is just as essential for Swaraj as the attainment of Hindu-Muslim unity. This is an essentially Hindu question and Hindus cannot claim or take Swaraj till they have restored the liberty of the suppressed classes. They have sunk with the latter's suppression. Historians tell us that the Aryan invaders treated the original inhabitants of Hindustan precisely as the English invaders treat us, if not much worse. If so, our helotry is a just retribution for our having created an untouchable class. The sooner we remove the blot the better it is for us Hindus. But the priests tell us hat untouchability is a divine appointment. I claim to know something of Hinduism. I am certain that the priests are wrong. It is a blasphemy to say that God set apart any portion of humanity as untouchable.

We are paying the retribution of ages, and where is the sober Hindu who can read the admission and hysterically cry that his religion is in danger? India is a land of strange anomalies where an orthodox Brahmin would rather perish in the desert than drink a cup of water from the hands of a *mlechcha* and where people think more of the rights of quadrupeds than the succour of their human fellow-creatures. It is rank blasphemy to say that Hindu religion tolerated the continuance of untouchability and to us it is an astounding revelation, to see the names of the zealots who have sought to defend Hindu religion by the repudiation of our common brotherhood. The occasion is a challenge to enlightened Hindus who must redeem Hinduism against the reproach of untouchability; it is not merely a political duty but a moral obligation in which persuasion would be more effective than wrathful pressure. The Hindu Mahasabha has at least one opportunity of useful work before it.

THE SCANDAL OF TRUSTS.

A resolution passed by the All-India Muslim League last week fully sympathised with the principles of the programme of Tanzeem and appealed to Mussalmans all over the country to organise the community and make the programme effective and successful. Tanzeem, in the right application of the word, should mean such organisation of the Muslims as will enable them, not to strike a bargain with their fellow-countrymen for the distribution of "concessions" doled out by the foreign bureaucracy to mock their common slavery, but to co-operate with them in the nation's march to freedom and progress. Tanzeem thus understood means the full realisation of the community as an integral part of the Indian nation. It means the development and utilisation of every unit in the community in order to promote the greatest good not merely of the greatest number but of all. Tanzeem in short, is a continuous process of eliminating and discarding things that hamper and stimulating forces that help the advancement of the community and the country. The continuance of the process depends on the alertness and efficiency with which the community utilises its resources in men and money. Education being the foundation of all organisation and progress it is obvious that the Muslim community cannot be organised to an efficient and useful purpose unless individual Muslims are well educated and individual Muslims cannot be well educated unless the community devotes all the money that it can spare to the promotion of education. Now, apart from the failure of the Government, there can hardly be any doubt that Muslims are themselves largely to be blamed for allowing their immense resources to run to waste. The aggregate amount of Muslim charitable endowments has been computed to be fabulous. Whether this is so or not, there is no doubt that a major portion of this amount has, during the last few decades, been wasted and misdirected by many honest trustees and criminally misappropriated for personal aggrandisement by not a few dishonest ones. If properly administered the usufruct of the property of these trusts could not have been devoted to a better purpose than that of promoting education, in all its branches, among Muslims without in any way defeating the wishes of the creators of the trusts and thus more money would, perhaps, have been available to the community than has been spent by the Government for that purpose. It is a hopeful sign of vitality among the Muslims that there are few problems which have agitated them so much as that which has been created by the mismanagement and misappropriation of trust funds by the *mutwallis* and which has assumed the proportion of a grave public scandal. It was to give expression to the strong determination of the community to put its house in order in this respect that Mr. Abul Kasam introduced his Bill in the first Legislative Assembly which was subsequently placed on the Statute book as the Mussalman Wakf Act of 1923.

The object of the Act is to make provision for the better management of Wakf property and for ensuring the keeping and publication of proper accounts in respect of such properties. The Act, however, is defective in that though the scandal it seeks to remove is as widespread throughout the country as it is a crying one, the operative part of it cannot take effect in any Province unless the Local Government, by notification, direct its application to it. Thanks to the efforts of the members of the U. P. Legislative Council, the Act has been enforced in that province—with the happy and remarkable result that during the year as many as forty lakhs of rupees, which would otherwise have been wasted, misspent or misappropriated, are to be made available for educational and other beneficent purposes. There is hardly any doubt that in other provinces especially Bombay, larger sums would thus be made available for similar purposes by the enforcement of the Act. The All-India Muslim League, therefore, took a most constructive step when it passed a resolution last week urging upon such provincial Governments as have not yet enforced the Act to do so without further delay. The apathy of the Local Government in carrying out the intention of the Legislature is a measure of the desire of the bureaucracy to ally itself with progressive forces. When we recall the hostile attitude of the Government towards the Bill as originally introduced by Mr. Abul Kasim, which contained drastic provisions, the present apathy does not seem surprising. Mr. Tonkinson, who then spoke on behalf of the Government, took it upon himself to declare that if the Bill were passed, there was little doubt that the Mahomedan public would not accept that as evidence that it was really needed, that the Conservative section of Muhammadans would undoubtedly be hostile to the operation of the Act. "I believe I am merely stating a fact, and I do so with no intention to cast any discredit upon them," Mr. Tonkinson added, "but is it not true that the Muhammadan masses are singularly ignorant, gullible and fanatical? Would not the persons entrusted now with religious endowments organise opposition to this Bill if it ever becomes law, and would they not quite easily be able to excite fanatical feeling in connection with this subject? The Executive Government of India is responsible for law and order, but we do not wish to have to meet all the odium which will arise from the administration of such an Act as this." Sentiments such as these expressed by an official on behalf of the Government, merely bring into relief the unfitness of the present system of government to promote measures of real benefit to the country. The bureaucracy professes to be the *ma bap* of the masses and yet in spite of its rule of more than a century, "the masses" of one community have remained "ignorant, gullible and fanatical" and the bureaucracy is ready to use these masses to obstruct a measure of reform which is intended to educate and elevate them. Fortunately, *pace* Mr. Tonkinson, the Bill was passed—though with considerable modifications—and Muslim public opinion expressed itself so strongly in its favour that Sir Malcolm Hailey, then Home Member, was constrained to say: "Therefore, from the point of view of the Government, the Bill remains one entirely for the community. If they desire to see this system of registration applied to their accounts and are willing that these religious institutions should be compelled to submit those accounts to audit, *we on our part are willing to stand aside and allow them to get their case through the Assembly without interference on our part.*" (our italics.). How imperative, indeed, it is that the community should be enabled to carry out an urgent domestic reform will be evident from the main provisions of the Act. Section 3 of the Act requires that within six months from the commencement of the Act every *mutwalli* shall furnish to the Court a statement containing the following particulars:—(a) a description of the wakf property sufficient for the identification thereof; (b) the gross annual income from such property; (c) the gross amount of such income which has been collected during the five years preceding the date on which the statement is furnished, or of the period which has elapsed since the creation of the wakf whichever period is shorter; (d) the amount of the Government revenues and cesses and of all rents annually payable in respect of the wakf property; (e) an estimate of the expenses annually incurred in the realisation of the income of the wakf property based on such details as are available of any such expenses incurred within the period to which the particulars under clause (c) relate; (f) the amount set apart under the wakf for the salary of the *mutwalli* and allowances to individuals, for purely religious and charitable or any other purposes, and (g) any other particulars which may be prescribed. Every such statement is required to be accompanied by a copy of the deed or instrument creating the wakf or, if no such deed or instrument has been executed or copy thereof cannot be obtained, shall contain full particulars, as far as they are known to the *mutwalli*, of the origin, nature and object of the wakf. Further, within three months after the 31st of March next following the date on which the statement has been furnished, and thereafter within three months of 31st March in every year, every *mutwalli* shall prepare and furnish to the Court a full and true statement of accounts duly audited in such form and containing such particulars as may be prescribed, of all moneys received or spent by him on behalf of the wakf during the year. The penalty provided under the Act is fine upto five hundred rupees for the first offence and upto two thousand rupees for the second or subsequent offence. The Muslim public is entitled to sue a *mutwalli* for misappropriation of trust funds, but, in the absence of necessary information as regards the wakf property and its use, a criminal action is difficult to undertake. The Act removes this difficulty and also guards against the possibility of a dishonest trustee raising money for his own purposes by the mortgage or sale of trust property under a false pretence.

The application of the Act in the U. P. and the resolution passed by the Muslim League disposes of Mr. Tonkinson's gratuitous plea that the Muslim public did not need the legislation and that the Conservative section of the Muslim community would be hostile to its operation. For no voice was raised in protest either in the United Provinces or in the meeting of the Muslim League. The fact that the resolution passed by the Muslim League was a unanimous one is noteworthy for another reason Section 13 of the Act empowers a Provincial Government to exempt from the operation of the Act or of any specified provision of it any wakf or wakfs created or administered for the benefit of any specified section of the Muslim community. This section was introduced in the Bill during its third reading as a result of an eleventh hour representation on behalf of the Dawoodi Bohra community. It seems to us that in making the representation the Bohra community had in view only the original Bill and not the Bill, as it emerged from the Select Committee with its very much restricted scope. That this was so and that the Dawoodi Bohra community has no objection to the Act as it is, was strikingly demonstrated by the fact that not only was the resolution of the Muslim League passed without any opposition from the large number of Dawoodi Bohra gentlemen who were present at the meeting but a Bohra gentleman also made a fervent appeal that his community should be treated like all Muslims and its wakfs should not be exempted. Nor is there any reason why the Bohra community should object to the operation of the Act. The Act does not interfere with religion unless seeking to prevent a wakf property being mismanaged or misappropriated is interference with religion. A honest *mutawalli* has nothing to fear from the Act; and a dishonest trustee must be exposed and punished for it is the duty of every Muslim to see that a *mutawalli* discharges his trust faithfully and honestly. Mr. Hassanally, speaking on Mr. Abul Kasam's Bill, warned the Government that if the Bill was thrown out there might be another Akali movement so far as the Muslims were concerned, because the latter felt keenly about the matter. The resolution passed by the Muslim League should bring home to the local Governments, which have failed to enforce the Act, and to carry out the undertaking given by Sir Malcolm Hailey that Mr. Hassanally's warning was not an idle one.

Notes of the Day.

A Point of Apology.

Candour compels us to admit that Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar's remarks about Congress leaders and the Non-Brahmin Conference at Belgaum are based on substantial grounds. Mr. Mudaliar's grievance is summed up by the A. P.:—

> He said that there was not the slightest attempt made by any leaders of the National Congress either to meet the leaders of the Non-Brahmin Party or to attend their Conference and find out their views and it was remarkable that those who were at Bombay so keen on their holding the Conference at Belgaum refused to take any notice of it.

The meeting of the Non-Brahmins had been settled in pursuance of the invitation extended by Maulana Mahomed Ali at the Bombay Unity Conference. The Non-Brahmins accepted the offer in good spirit and several of them stuck to it in spite of the carping criticism of elders. Enquiries show that with the exception of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Sadashiv Bhat, no Congressmen of the first rank attended the Non-Brahmin Conference. There are occasions when indiscretion is worse than deliberate affront. The Non-Brahmins responded to the invitation to Belgaum in a commendable spirit. The indifferent behaviour of leaders will strengthen the hands of virulent opponents who prognosticated deception at Belgaum. We do not believe that there was any pre-meditation in regard to the conduct under censure, and we hope Mr. Mudaliar and his friends will be content with condemning the lack of consideration shown in the incident. Gandhiji was present at the Khilafat Conference, he visited the Lingayat Conference, he attended the Cow Conference. It was a mistake to ignore the significance of the Non-Brahmin Conference, for we regard the rapproachement as one of the most interesting incidents of the National Week. We are realy sorry for the omission which was not due to design. Gandhiji ought to refer to it in "Young India".

Strong Criticisms.

The offence caused by the incident can be guaged from the columns of "Justice" which, commenting on an interview of Mrs. Naidu, assails her with strong epithets. It shows the sensitive spirit of Non-Brahmins. In the zeal for unity and national self-respect, no other Indian surpasses Mrs. Naidu, and the suggestion that she is tremendously pro-Brahmin does not deserve patient answering. There are two points in her interview which Non-Brahmins should appreciate without any defection from their cause. The Brahminical sway of the South was due to the intensive mental discipline of a caste which made its way to the South. If we go back far enough, we can even, technically of course, describe them as foreigners on Dravidan soil. With the advantage of their intellectual equipment, they held their place and were the first to prove the credit of Indians as administrators and confute the pretensions of British recruitment. The twice-borns prevailed against the heaven-borns, a phase of national pride to us. Again Mrs. Naidu is one of those who firmly believe that the only use of communalism is to make communalism unnecessary; that is to say, the Non-Brahmins ought not make use of special claims as a crutch that may permanently atrophy the purpose of their legs. Communal protection for a majority should be considered a stigma on the community, and in Madras there are 39 million Non-Brahmins against one million Brahmins. The position is not creditable to non-Brahmins that they should, with nearly forty times of polling power, look for special protection. Communal representation to be honourable must envisage its own end. The intemperate criticism of "Justice" can only be explained by the surmise that non-Brahmins are very sore and suspicious over the errors committed at Belgaum. We can only repeat our regret and advise non-Brahmin critics not to spoil a just indictment by fantastic overstatements.

THE ONLY REMEDY

HINDUS MUST ORGANISE

MEANING OF KOHAT TRAGEDY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Jan. 3.

Lala Lajpatrai accompanied by Mr. Purushotamdas Tandon arrived here this morning at 6-30 by the Bangalore Mail. Inspite of biting cold of wintry December, a large gathering including Messrs. S. Srinivas Iyengar, Yakub Hasan, A Rangaswamiengar, Dr. U. Ramarao, C. Venkatarangam Naidu was present at the station to receive him.

A HINDU ORGANISATION.

Interviewed by your representative as to the object of his mission, Lalaji said it was to impress upon the Hindus of Madras the necessity of having a Hindu organisation to voice the Hindu public opinion on all matters in which they are required to act as a community. Proceeding he said, the proceedings of the Muslim League recently held at Bombay had made it abundantly clear that such an organisation is badly needed for Hindus. If the Mahamadan nationalist leaders consider that they must have a communal organisation to protect and safeguard the Muslim interests it naturally follows that the Congress cannot do that work and if the Congress cannot do that work for Muslims it cannot *a priori* do it for Hindus. Therefore we must have a separate organisation to which I was more or less opposed till now.

CONGRESS PACT.

Question: What is your opinion about the Congress resolution on the Pact?

Answer.— So far as the Pact is concerned ,I agree with the spirit with which it was entered into, but do not approve of the details of the Pact. I do not see why the Swarajya Party should represent the Congress in the Councils and yet, not be guided by the Congress in their work in the Councils. This is purely an onesided arrangement. The Congress ought not to be made responsible for the action of any party, which it cannot control and guide. The second thing about the Pact is I do not approve of the provisions about khadder. Thirdly, I am opposed to Spinning Franchise. Now that it has been accepted by the Congress, I propose to work it out.

KOHAT TRAGEDY.

Touching on the situation created by the Kohat tragedy he said, "In my judgment the Kohat affair is much more serious than the Muslims would have us believe. This tragedy is unparalleled in the history of British rule in India and if it is to be encouraged in the way in which it is being encouraged by some Muslim leaders in defending the action of the Mahomedans, I am afraid the Hindu-Muslim relations will not be improved, but will become worse. No amount of provocation given by one community can justify another community to do as the Kohat Mahomedans have done, which has turned out practically a whole community and forced them to take shelter in a place 200 miles away. I do not accept the view that the Hindus started the fight. I do accept that the young Hindu was very indiscreet and foolish in publishing the pamphlet. But pamphlets like that have been published before in different parts of the country both by Hindus and Mahomedans. It is astounding to make that pamphlet a justifiable defence for the proceedings or doings of the other party ,which followed the alleged provocation. The Mahomedans in different parts of India are also in the same position as Hindus in Kohat. But I would certainly not ask the Hindus to do anything of that kind, even on the strongest provocation given by the Muslims. The spirit of retaliation is entirely fatal to peaceful and brotherly relations between the two communities. But it is the business of the other members of the community to keep their heads cool. On the other hand if you once allow the provocation a justifiable defence for violence on such a large scale, you take away the whole bottom from the proposed Hindu-Muslim unity. The remedy in my judgment is that Hindus ought to strengthen their organisation, consolidate themselves and make it clear to both Mahomedans and Government that they are united in all matters affecting their community as a whole. Their present dissensions and divisions are being taken advantage of by both Muslims and Government to treat them with contempt. But this does not justify their doing anything, which would weaken the Swaraj movement. Mahomedans should once for all be told that it is not Hindus alone that want Swaraj, that Hindus do not want it for any communal purpose of theirs so that Mahomedans might not use the struggle for Swaraj as a pretence for making exaggerated demands in the future Government of the country. And even under present administration."

SWARAJISTS' ACCEPTING OFFICE.

Asked what he thought of the Swarajya Party accepting offices he said I don't believe in the formula of wholesale and continuous obstruction and I have always been opposed to it though I have helped the Swarajya Party in my own humble way. I am opposed to the Swarajists' taking office. In my judgment they ought to support the Moderates when they are in office and when they initiate or propose measures beneficent to the country. I do not believe in Non-co-operation within the Cabinet.

DON'T DESPAIR.

LALAJI IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 3.

At an open air public meeting held on the beach, the Mahajana Sabha and the Madras Congress Committee presented a welcome address to Lala Lajpat Rai this evening. The meeting was first arranged to take place in the Gokhale Hall, but in view of the influx of enormous crowds the organisers changed the venue of the meeting to the beach where a very large crowd assembled.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar paid a glowing tribute to the services rendered by Lalaji in the cause of India.

DON'T DESPAIR.

Lala Lajpat Rai in addressing the audience said that freedom might come sooner or later "but once it comes we must be able to retain it." He laid particular emphasis on the fact that India should not be dominated by any power, whether Asiatic or European. He wanted a United India. He then corrected it and said "one India" for the suggestion of "A United India," he was afraid, would mean that there was something to be united in India.

Referring to the Bengal Ordinance, the speaker said it was unanimously condemned by all parties irrespective of their differences in other matters.

Referring to Non-co-operation Lalaji said that Non-Co-operation had been abandoned though some of his friends would not agree with him and would want him to say that it was suspended but in no scheme of political programme he said there could be any suspension. Before concluding he wanted the Hindus to organise themselves. "We should determine to be free or die. Years have rolled by, ages have gone by, milleniums have passed. Civilisations have sprung, grown and died. Countries have been won and lost. Hinduism has stood intact. Let, the nation which produced Gandhi and Govind Singh need not despair of its future."

Referring to the Swarajists, Lala Lajpat Rai said he did not join the Swaraj Party because he did not believe in the policy of continuous obstruction. He said that obstruction was neither possible nor advisable. He approved the entry of Swarajists into the various Councils. He heard that non-co-operation within the Councils was giving place to non-co-operation inside the Cabinet. He believed the latter was not possible. He was in favour of all legitimate means being used in the furtherance of their object. He was personally convinced that any party who would enter the Cabinet would soon identify itself with the bureaucracy.

Referring to Hindu-Muslim unity, Lalaji said:—The blackest thing on the horizon which kept them despondent was the question of Hindu-Muslim tension in India. They would have succeeded in non-co-operation had there been Hindu-Muslim unity. There was no possibility of Swaraj without Hindu-Muslim unity. A real unity was what was wanted and not a mechanical unity. It could only come when both the communities come to realise that in the political sphere nothing could be achieved without unity.

CONGRESS AND KOHAT.

LALAJI EXPLAINS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Jan. 4.

Lala Lajpat Rai wants it to be known that he took part in drafting the Kohat resolution passed by the Congress. He was unwilling to speak but yielded at the pressing requests of the Punjab delegates. He considers the Congress resolution re Kohat inadequate and meagre. In his speech he made it clear that he should not be understood supporting the advice given to Kohati refugees. He assures Kohati Hindus refugees that every Indian Hindu fully sympathises with them, bitterly condemns the wrongs done and prepared to do everything to help them morally and materially.

CORVEE IN TURKEY.

FOR ALL MALES BETWEEN 18 AND 60.

6 TO 12 DAYS IN THE YEAR.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Constantinople.—The Assembly has voted in favour of introduction of corvee for all males between 18 and 60 years for 6 to 12 days in the year.—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI'S "GREATEST TRIUMPH."

FORCE, THE ARBITER.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Rome.—Following on the suspension of the leading Opposition journals, startling political developments were forecasted in a speech in the Chamber by Sgr. Mussolini in the course of a fighting utterance, which his supporters regard as the greatest triumph of his career. He said that his persistent efforts at pacification had been rejected by the Opposition. The latter always misinterpreted his actions and he consequently had come to the conclusion that force must be the arbiter between Fascismo and Opposition. He promised that the situation would be completely cleared up within 48 hours. Sgr. Mussolini added that he was not seeking a vote of confidence. He had had too many. He strenuously denied the accusation that he had founded the Cheka such as caused the execution of 160 thousand people in Russia without trial.

The Chamber adjourned after the conclusion of his speech, after which Sgr. Mussolini immediately summoned the Ministers of Interior and Communications and heads of Carabinieri and the detective force. Measures were decided on to counteract eventuality of breach of peace.—Reuter.

"HERESY OF GANDHI."

"UNTOUCHABLES--A SOCIAL PLAGUE"

"OVERTHROW OF SACRED RELIGION."

A PROTEST AGAINST MAHATMA'S SPEECH.

A meeting of the Hindus of Bombay was held in the Mulji Jetha Market at 5 p.m. on Sunday to appoint a committee to go into the veracity or otherwise of the reported speeches of Mahatma Gandhi, as the Belgaum Congress in which, it was reported, he had made certain allegations and aspersions against Hinduism, Hindu priests and religious teachers, and to formulate means and methods to put a check to these attacks on Hindu religion and priesthood. The meeting was convened over the signatures of a number of Hindu citizens with a sprinkling of Acharyas and Shastris, prominent among them being Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. Lalji Naraji, Dr. Popat Prabhuram Messrs. Yeshwant Vishnu Nene, Soonderdas Narandas, (Solicitor) Gaiji Mulji and Kanji Khatao.

The meeting was open only to those to whom invitations in the form of a handbill had been sent and khaddar-clad Gandhites were prevented from entering the Hall. However, later on it was discovered that quite a large number of persons opposed to the objects of the conveners had managed to smuggle themselves in. The proceedings were marked by scenes of uproar and tumult whenever anyone from among the opposers tried to have his say.

The proceedings began with the reading of a letter from Shri Shankarcharya of Shardapith sympathising with the object of the convenerrs of the meeting.

"A HERESY."

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji said that they all knew the objects for which they had met that day Mahatma Gandhi had made certain aspersions and reflections on the Hindu priests and Acharyas in the course of his Presidential address while dealing with the question of untouchability. If the reports in the press were true, they as true followers of Hindu religion must protest against this "heresy of Gandhi" and see that ignorant and credulous persons were not taken in by fine and high sounding sentiments of equality and brotherhood. They all knew the various attacks that the Mahatma had made from time to time; and it was high time that they put their heads together to formulate schemes to prevent such attacks going unchallenged and to instruct the people about the true aspects in which the Untouchability question was viewed by the Hindu Shastras and high religious dignitaries.

Everyman was at perfect liberty proceeded the speaker, to hold any views he liked on matters social, political and economical. There were no two opinions about the necessity of having Swaraj. But the methods of obtaining it differed widely. Those of the Hindus who believed according to Mahatma Gandhi that Swaraj was impossible without the removal of untouchability had, however, no right to seduce ignorant and credulous Hindus and force them to act contrary to the teaching of Sanatan Dharma. The speaker would go so far and say that if an alternative were put before him either to have Swaraj or to follow Hindu religion, he would most gladly accept the latter. Swaraj was not all in all; and if Swaraj meant a hindrance to follow the true tenets of religion he would not have it.

WHY "UNTOUCHABLES" ARE UNTOUCHED.

Continuing, Mr. Manmohandas dwelt on the genesis of the "Untochability" community, and said that it was based on the same principle of segregation that the modern medical men followed in the treatment of infectious and contagious diseases. The "Untouchables" had, by their habits, customs and mode of living brought upon themselves the stigma of social ostracism, and it was on that account that their ancestors had come to treat them as social plague to be banned for fear of infection. Continuing Mr. Manmohandas said that he wanted to know how many of those who professed lip-sympathy to the movement had put the principles of Gandhi into practice and he was sure that the answer would be a disappointing one.

The speaker then instanced the case of the much-advanced English society and said that even the English observed the principle of caste in so far as Englishmen never mixed with Englishmen lower in the social scale.

In conclusion, Mr. Manmohandas said that theirs was a preliminary meeting and they would at the end of the proceedings appoint a Committee to go into the matter exhaustively.

A voice:—"Where are the aspersions of the Mahatma please? The meeting was called to consider them."

Chairman:—"They are published in the newspapers and those who want to know them should buy them and read."

"SATANIC RELIGION."

Mr. Naranji Purshottam Sanghani then made a lengthy speech which was interrupted from time to time by the audience. He said that the objects of the meeting had been explained by the Chairman, and he would therefore quote the various allegations and attacks chapter and verse made by Mahatma Gandhi on Hindu religion in the pages of the "Young India" and "Nava Jivan". He said that "Gandhi" had not only characterised their religion as "Satanic" because it tolerated the Untouchability Question so long, but had gone so far as to say that if Hindu religion and Shastras supported this inhuman treatment he ("Gandhi") would be ashamed to call himself a Hindu. If they wanted any more examples of the lengths to which "Gandhi" had gone to overthrow their sacred religion", he would quote from his own writings wherein "Gandhi" admitted that he was bringing up a Bhangi girl as his own daughter in his house. Continuing the speaker said that if such things as "Gandhi" spoke and did were done in any other country, that man would have been torn to pieces by the populace and this public proclamation of heresy would not have been tolerated. It was the Hindu community that was to blame for its timidity and cowardice. But the speaker gave a warning that if "that sort of game" was continued by the interested parties, they would be lynched in the public.

A great uproar here ensued. People called upon the President to ask the speaker to apologise for his remarks and bring him to order.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji:—"Mr. Sanghani, in the heat of your speech you have lost yourself and given utterance to strong language which ought not to have escaped your lips. What you meant to say, I believe, is that if this continue, *you* would not hesitate to sacrifice *their* life for *their* religion."

Mr. Sanghani on resuming to speak referred to the Vaikom and Tarkeshwar Satyagrahas and said that they were engineered by men who had no love for their religion. They were atheists engaged in a campaign of *Duragraha*. He would conclude his speech by exhorting the people to be on the alert and devise means to check these "onslaughts on religion."

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

A number of speakers then addressed the gathering and finally it was decided to appoint a Committee to enquire into these alleged aspersions of the Mahatma on Hindu religion and report on the matter.

CHINESE SITUATION.

TROOPS OF REBEL GENERAL ROUTED.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Shanghai.—Sunshuanfang, the Governor of Chekiang and Fukien, who had been operating during the last week against Chenlohsan, the Divisional General who had revolted, has now occupied Sungkiang, which is 20 miles from Shanghai. Chenlohsan's troops have been routed and Chenlohsan has taken refuge, with the French Concession, at Shanghai.—Reuter.

GALE ABATES SOMEWHAT.

RIVERS SWOLLEN.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The tempest abated somewhat last night but the outlook is unsettled. The effect of the storm is widespread throughout England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. From all points come reports of farmsteads isolated and farm lands flooded. The rivers Severn and Shannon, normally 200 yards wide, have swollen to two miles over a large extent of their courses and similar inundations have occurred in other rivers, notably the Wye and Usk. Trains in the Teign Valley in Devon are running through several feet of water and the low lying quarters of Worcester, Dublin, Carlisle, Oswestry and other towns are under water. The country between Spalding and Peterborough resembles an inland sea and the Vale of Glamorgan has been converted into a lake.—Reuter.

"NARINGA" AND "CELEBES"

IN COLLISION IN PORTSAID.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Portsaid.—The British steamer "Naringa" London to Bombay and the Dutch steamer "Celeos", Amsterdam to Batavia have been in collision in the port. The "Naringa" has her stern seriously damaged and the bow plates are damaged six feet below the waterline. The Surveyor recommends her detention here for repairs sufficient to allow her to proceed to Bombay. Her detention here will probably not be serious. The "Celebes" was anchored at the time of the collision and was preparing to get under way. She was struck on the starboard quarter. Plating on the starboard side is damaged above the waterline. The poop deck has been partly carried away and cabins on the starboard side of the poop are damaged. Davits have been carried away and life boats damaged.—Reuter.

BENGAL ARRESTS

THEIR PROPRIETY?

CONVINCING COUNCILLORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

Political issues of whether a representative should accept the mandate of its constituency have been raised by the National Chamber of Commerce which has directed its representatives to reject the Bengal Criminal Amendment Act in the Council. Of these members Raja Rishikesh Law and Mr. Amulyadhan Addy, it is expected, that the Raja will vote on the popular side, as he did on the occasion of rejecting the ministers' salaries. Mr. Addy is rather vacilitating. He has not yet made up his mind and awaits Government's convincing him of the propriety of the arrests. It transpires the Home Member will meet him and few of his colleagues to-morrow and adduce "proofs" of these arrests in camera. Meanwhile the Mahomedans are also very busy to convene an all Bengal Conference in a couple of days to condemn in no uncertain measure the Ordinance. So when the Legislature meets the members will arrive with clear mandates from their constituencies which shall be a distinct feature of Bengal politics this time.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

AMENDMENTS TO ORDINANCE BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

The list of business to be brought forward at the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council which meets on January 7th, states that Mr. Akhil Chand Datta will move an amendment to Sir Hugh Stephenson's motion for the Ordinance Bill to be taken into consideration, that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion on its provisions before April 1st, 1925.

Mr. Benoy Krishna Bose will also move an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Sir Hugh Stephenson, Mr. L. Birley, Mr. D. P. Khaitan, Babu Jathindranath Basu, Doctor P. Bannerjea, Mr. Sarat Chandra Basu, Mr. C. R. Das, Mr. B. Chakravarti, Rai Harendranath Chaudhuri, Mr. N. C. Sen, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta, Maulvi Mahomed Yasin, Mr. Edward Villiers, Sir P. C. Mitter, Mr. Bejoy Krishna Bose and Sir Willoughby Carey with instructions to submit their report within a month.

"THROW OUT THE BILL."

BENGAL COUNCILLORS' DUTY.

"Forward writes:—

We are told that the times are out of joint, that the safety of the Empire calls for extra-loyal sanctions, that the protection of citizens requires the assistance of extra-judicial procedure. We are told that anarchy lies in wait for the Government in every bush, that revolution has raised its head from every corner and the menace has 'to be fought' out. In all humility to the majesty of law let us ask, was the Empire tottering to its fall on the 25th of October last? Is the Empire any the safer to-day? Reprisal certainly is not the way to peace. That has been tried and found wanting in Ireland. Detentions and imprisonments have not been the way to peace. The Czar did not save the empire. Does Lord Lytton believe in history? Does his excellency believe in the trend of history, inscribed on the tombstones of empires, written in the blood of martyrs, that peace ends in peace? The times are not out of joint, if you will only have the proper angle of vision. Anarchy is there on the track of the sleuth hounds of the Empire, in the swoop of its bolt-gates, and in the groans of innocent people behind prison-bars. You dread revolution, but the clash of prison fetters is a clarion call to revolutions. But the bureaucracy is deaf against reason, as bureaucracies the world over in history have ever been. His Gracious Majesty certainly did not dig the grave of the Empire when he extended his "Royal clemency to political offenders in the fullest measure." His Majesty the King-Emperor did not certainly, make for disorder when he expressed his "earnest desire" to obliterate "any trace of bitterness between my people and those who are responsible for my Government." Is it loyalty to the Emperor or to the Empire to create "bitterness" afresh? The Government of Lord Lytton have failed in the ideals set forth by His Imperial Majesty. What will Bengal's representatives do? Will they fail too and support the "demonstration of barbarism"? Bengal demands in the interest of peace and humanity, that the "thin coating of civilisation" be torn through, lest it should scare away peace and deceive humanity. Throw out the Bill in the interest of peace. Public opinion grinds slowly, but it grinds sure, sure. The Congress, the Liberal Federation, the Muslim League, and the Indian Association have been the index.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Podanur, wires:—Through running of all trains between Ernakulam and Shoranur has been resumed and the traffic of all descriptions may be booked through, in both directions, without restrictions.—A. P.

Saint James Vicarage, Calcutta, was burgled on Friday night and cash amounting to Rs. 850 representing Christmas-tide collections which was to have been disbursed to the poor on Saturday was stolen.—A. P.

WEST IN S. AFRICA

PROTECTION AGAINST ASIATICS.

LABOUR PARTY'S RESOLVE.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Kimberley.—At the annual meeting of the Labour Party, Mr. Tieoman Rois, Minister, conveyed fraternal greetings from the Nationalist Party and affirmed his conviction as to the necessity of two-party rule in South Africa. The conference passed a resolution calling upon the Labour members of Parliament to respect the important principle that the western standards of living should be protected against the inroads of Asiatic competition and also to make liberal financial provisions to encourage Asiatic emigration and to do their utmost to get the Asiatic question dealt with at the next session of Parliament. The seconder of the motion stated that Natal would now cease to agitate and would expect Government to fight the question.—Reuter.

GERMAN CRISIS.

MARX TO FORM NON-PARTY CABINET

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Berlin.—Dr. Marx has accepted the invitation to form a non-party Government.

An earlier Berlin message stated that though the Reichstag re-assembles on January 5th political deadlock continues. Dr. Marx, a fortnight ago, abandoned the Conference of party leaders with a view to formation of a big coalition mentioned on December 8th, the main difficulty being the refusal of Dr. Stresemann's Peoples' Party to give further support to Dr. Marx's minority Government ad its insistence on the inclusion of the Nationalists in the new Government. President Ebert asked Dr. Stresemann to form the Cabinet but the refusal of the Centrists to co-operate with the Nationalists compelled Dr. Stresemann to decline. Dr. Marx was thereafter credited with determination not to waste more time on party bargaining, but to reorganise the minority. President Ebert, however, after the New Year lull urged Dr. Marx again to get into touch with the leaders of the Centre, Democratic and Peoples' parties which Dr. Marx today did with the result that he announced that it was impossible to form a coalition Government commanding majority in the Reichstag.—Reuter.

GERMAN PRESS AND COLOGNE.

ENGLISH PAPERS CRITICISE SEVERELY

LEAFIELD, Jan. 2.

English newspapers severely criticise the line of comment upon the Cologne decision, which has been adopted by a portion of the German press. While refusing to examine the shortcomings of Germany in regard to her disarmament obligations, these German newspapers, with a curious lack of reason, have attempted to drive into controversy matters which are completely extraneous such as the Dawes Plan and Anglo-German Commercial Treaty. The working of the Dawes Plan represents the fulfilment of German obligations in regard to reparations, and has had beneficial results in which Germany has not been last to share. The Commercial Treaty carries the resettlement of economic conditions a step further. The British Press adopt the line that these German newspaper fulminations are only important in the effect which they may have in misleading the less far-sighted portion of German opinion, or in further stimulating in Allied countries the doubts of Germany's good faith. As members of the recent British Government have frequently pointed out, British policy is one of strict fulfilment of Treaty obligations—a policy which entails obligations on both Allies and Germany.

DISARMAMENT.

In regard to disarmament the point is simply that Germany has not strictly fulfilled her obligations. As soon as she has done so, the Allies may be depended upon to fulfill their part. So far as Britain is concerned, she does not desire any excuse to continue the occupation of Cologne. She desires rather that Germany shall present her with an excuse to evacuate it.—B. O. W.

AMERICAN SHARE IN DAWES PLAN.

BRITISH CONTENTION.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 2.

The British point of view in regard to the American participation in the reparations collected under the Dawes Plan is elaborated in a note which has been handed to the United States Ambassador in London, and by him transmitted to Washington. In this note the American claim is contested, and legal arguments against the participation are set out at considerable length. The Note has been sent in continuation of the correspondence which has been of extremely friendly character throughout.—B. O. W.

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TRADE UNIONS.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' VIEWS

AGAINST PICKETING.

Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber has addressed to Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, Officiating Director, Labour Office, Bombay, the following letter embodying the views of the Committee of the Chamber on Trade Union Legislation.

"My Committee wish to draw attention of the Government in the first place to their views expressed in their letter of the 11th January 1922, No. T—34. They welcome legislation as mentioned in that letter aiming at organisation and recognition of Trade Unions, for they fear that it is the unorganised state in which labour exists at present which is to a large extent responsible for what are known as *lightning strikes* and strained relations between employers and employees and which also makes it possible for labour being exploited sometimes for their own purposes by outside people. My Committee would not however consider it satisfactory that organisations of employees should be left to themselves to decide whether they went to register themselves as Trade Unions or not. In the opinion of my Committees registration of Trade Unions must be compulsory as otherwise it is very probable that the majority of such organisations may not like to bring themselves under a properly constituted law or regulations by getting themselves registered, and all the advantages contemplated by the Bill may remain in abeyance.

AGAINST PICKETTING.

"My Committee are also strongly of opinion that political activities not being immediately connected with Trade Unionism should be connected outside the scope of Trade Unions. My Committee are also strongly against picketting being recognised at all as a legitimate activity of Trade Unions in times of strikes. It has been the sad experience of industrialists that picketting can never remain peaceful with industrial employees when they are on strike. It must be remembered that in times of strikes passions and prejudices of men are inflamed and very active and if picketting is allowed to be resorted to the only result it is feared, will be bullying, intimidation, and sabotage and may even perhaps lead to rioting. My Committee beg to submit, therefore, that there should be no recognition of picketting.

Coming to the different clauses of the Bill itself, my Committee beg to offer the following suggestions:—

Clause 5.—An extra sub-clause should be added as under:—

"(f).—Rates of subscription for various classes of members."

Clause 6.—The following shall be substituted for this:

"Rules can be changed only by a majority of three-fourths of the members of the particular Trade Union present at a General Meeting convened by a notice issued at least seven clear days before the holding or such meeting in which all the terms of proposed alterations or additions shall be clearly set forth."

Clause 6 (j).—The dissolution of Trade Unions should not rest with the executive but be in the hands of the general body and rules should be laid down for regulating the disposal of the funds of a Union being dissolved or ceasing to exist.

Clause 10 (e).—Registration should not be cancelled except on the application of 50 per cent. of members of the Trade Union concerned.

Clause 10 (b).—It should be provided that the withdrawal or cancellation of the certificate of registration shall not exempt the Union or its officers from further proceedings for fraud or any such action for which they might otherwise be considered liable.

Clause 20.—It should be provided that not more than one-third of the executive shall be drawn from outside.

Clause 22.—This section should be changed thus:

"Any two or more Trade Unions may become amalgamated together as one Trade Union with or without dissolution or division of funds of such Unions or either or any of them, provided that 50 per cent. of members of each Trade Union pass a resolution in favour of such amalgamation. There shall be a right of appeal to the Registrar against such amalgamation and the Registrar, if he considers the objections valid, shall convene a meeting of the Trade Union whose decision shall be final, provided that such appeals shall not be recognised unless they are signed by not less than 10 per cent. of members of the Union concerned.

Clause 25.—After the words "dissolution has been effected," add: "in accordance with this Act," instead of "in accordance with the rules of a Trade Union."

Clause 26.—It should be provided that the statement referred to should be submitted within six months from 31st day of March.

Clause 27, (2) (c).—It shoud be laid down that auditing should be done only by qualified Accountants.

Clause 29.—The words "five rupees" should be changed into "fifty rupees."

SETTLEMENT OF TRADE DISPUTES.

The following are the views of the Committee of the Chamber regarding the Bill to make provision for enabling the investigation and settlement of Trade disputes.

"My Committee regret to note that the Bill is proposed to include not only industries but also business of all varieties. The reference made by Government in 1929 to different commercial bodies contemplated an All-India Legislation on the lines of the English "Industrial Courts Act of 1919." Though section 4 of Part I of the Industrial Courts Act of 1919 refers to trade disputes also, my Committee believe that this Act mainly applies to industries. There is a even greater reason for excluding trade and business from the operation of such an Act in this country where they are entirey unorganised and conditions are entirely different from those prevailing in the West. Some three years back when the question was mooted with regard to the extension of the principle of a compulsory holiday once a week at least to trade and business, it was pointed out strongly by my Committee that it was neither possible nor advisable to do so. In fact my Committee are strongly against bringing trade and business under the operation of what may be called labour legislation. It may be pointed out in this connection that the Industrial Disputes Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay in 1921 contemplated merely industrial disputes.

3. With reference to Section 3 of the draft Bill, my Committee cannot approve of the initiative being taken by the Government in referring disputes even for *settlement* to Boards of Investigation and Conciliation. Government should have the power to step in only in case of a general strike. It should also be laid down that both the parties should apply for conciliation, while an enquiry can be undertaken at the request of either party.

"My Committee consider it necessary that the sentence: "if any dispute arises or is apprehended between an employer and any of his workmen" should be properly explained as they are against any individual disputes being taken cognisance of by Government. Government should intervene only when the industry as a whole is affected and not any particular factories or employers.

4. With reard to Section 4 providing for the constitution of Boards, my Committee suggest that each panel should consist of 12 —people. The Industrial Disputes Committee recognised the principle of election for purposes of forming employers and employees panels, though they were opposed to having any standing panels. While recognising this principle of election, my Committee cannot support it in this instance on account of the absence of representative organisations of labour. So for the present at least all the three panels will have to be formed by nominated by the Government.

5. My Committee agree that there should be some difference in procedure provided for public utility companies and other industrial concerns in the matter of disputes between employers and employees, as the interests of the general public are involved.

"ENTIRELY UNSATISFACTORY"

INDIAN MERCHANTS AND STORES PURCHASE RULES.

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. J. K. Mehta on behalf of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, re: New Stores purchase Rules:

I am directed by my Committee to place before Government the following considerations with regard to the Stores Rules which have been published. My Committee regret to note that even after the Assembly have passed with overwhelming majority, in which representative men of all communities joined, the resolution asking that all tenders for Government requirements should be called in this country and in Rupees, the Government of India should have throught fit to publish Rules, which go absolutely contrary to that principle. My Committee regard this matter of the Stores Rules as a deplorable example of the extent to which public opinion in India fails to make any impression on the machinery of Government.

GRAVE DEFECTS

The Stores Rules as now published are fundamentally wrong. My Committee do not wish to deny that they show some minor improvement over the Rules, which have been in operation for some years past, which have been found by experience to be opposed not only to the best economic interests of India, but also to the most economical outlay of public funds for Government requirements in various departments. My Committee desire to reiterate their conviction that, unless all tenders for Government passed through one single channel, viz. the Indian Stores Department, consideration of economy or the carrying out of the policies in encouragement of Indian industry to which the Government are pledged could not be possibly accomplished. The continuance, therefore, of the London Stores Department is unsound. The existence of a Stores Department in London as a branch of the Indian Stores Department for making enquiries and for effecting inspection where necessary is not objectionable, but that is not what is contemplated in the Stores Rules.

Another grave defect of the new Stores Rules is the continuance of purchase by the purchasing officers of each department as hitherto. One of the benefits which was sought in the establishment of the Indian Stores Department, was that these purchases would be all pooled and Government would secure the benefit of collective bargaining. It was also intended that, apart from this, Government would secure expert handling of some of the matter and of inspection. To these advantages was to be added the removal of some of the evils necessarily attached to purchases by officers, who are neither by their early training nor by the multiplicity of functions which they handle, capable of effecting advantageous purchases. My Committee cannot understand why the Government of India should have disregarded all considerations in these direction urged by the public from time to time.

A MERE FIFTH WHEEL

In so far as the appointment of the Stores purchase Committee of 1919-20 was a direct result of the Indian Industrial Commission, my Committee also sees in the Stores Rules now published a marked denial of just those advantages, which Indian industry was to be awarded by better organisation of stores purchase at the hands of the Government. The clearing house of commercial intelligence and the fit and proper channel for disseminating information about the Indian products to the departments and abouts the Government purchases to the commercial community as the Indian Stores Department was expected to be, is under the scheme of these Stores Rules reduced to a more fifth-wheel of Government, incapable of rendering any assistance to the individual purchasing officer who is still permitted to indent direct on London and to whom the sending of any indent to the London Stores Department offers fatal facility and freedom from all reasonable responsibilities. My Committee would desire a clear statement of Government's views on the subject as to why the Indian Stores Department has been instituted if a purchasing officer could send off an indent direct to the London Stores Department.

Considering the delays in formulating a suitable policy after the report of the Stores Purchase Committee, my Committee are inclined to think that Government are hampered by administrative and constitutional difficulties. My Committee would respectfully enquire whether Government have made any effort to ask the Secretary of State to relax the powers, which are reserved to him under the Government of India Act, to make rules for the purchase of imported stores, and, if, not, whether they propose to make this request forthwith in view of the practical hearing of this subject on the entire Stores policy of the Government as well as on the industry and trade of this country. My Committee are earnestly desirous of appreciating any difficulties, which Government may have in giving effect to policies which have been urged over and over again not only by the Indian but also by the European commercial community. They are disappointed that the establishment of the Indian Stores Department, from which great results were anticipated judging from assurances and statements emanting from Government from time to time has not led to the realisation of those expectations. If the Stores Department is established, as it is now, what possible objection could there be to allowing the Department to make purchases for State Railway and Military? Nor can any Committee understand why the freedom of stores purchases, which provincial Governments have technically been granted, should be hampered by the provincial Governments being compelled to follow the Rules, which as in the case of the Rules under criticism failed to yield even fractionally to the united public opinion of India.

"ENTIRELY UNSATISFACTORY"

My Committee therefore consider the present set of rules as entirely unsatisfactory and as not conducing to forward the best interests of the country. They therefore beg to submit a revised draft of Stores Purchase Rules and trust that the Government will se their way to adopt the suggested rules at the earliest possible date.

Rule 1. Articles manufactured in India from Indian materials:

All articles which are produced in India in the form of raw material, or are manufactured in India from materials produced in India should, in preference to articles not manufactured in India or wholly or partly manufactured in India from imported materials, be purchased locally, provided that the quality is sufficiently good for the purpose and the difference in price does not exceed 10 per cent.

Rule 2. Articles manufactured in India from imported materials:

Articles wholly or pratly manufactured in India from imported materials should also be purchased in India in preference to articles not manufactured in India, provided that the quality is sufficiently good and the difference in price does not exceed 5 per cent.

Rule 3. Articles which are not manufactured in India:

Articles which are not manufactured in India shall be purchased by indent on the Chief Controller of Stores, India, who shall call for simulteneous tenders for some both in India and in England in Rupees and for delivery in India, such tenders to be returnable to him in India to be dealt with by him, and the results of all such tenders shall be duly made public.

Provided however that the succesful tender shall be from such firm or individuals whose name appears on the List of firm approved by the Chief Controller of Stores Indian Stores Department.

Rule. 4. Special Purchases in India:

In cases of emergency or when inconvenience to the public service would be caused by waiting to obtain an article from outside India, or when owing to greater promptitude of supply an economy can be effected by purchasing any articles in India, the Chief Controller of Stores may so buy them in India, even when the apparent cost is greater than that would be possible by getting the supply from outside India.

Rule 5. Inter-departmental purchases:

Nothing in the rules is to be deemed to prohibit the purchase of stores by one department or railway from another.

Rule 6. Tests:

Any articles purchased which should be tested are liable to the specifications laid down from time time by competent authority with the approval of the Government of India and should be required to pass the tests prescribed for such articles.

Rule 7. Firms from which Iron and Steel may be bought in India:—

Important iron and steel work, if purchased in India, should only be obtained from firms approved by the Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department, and entered in a schedule as corrected from time to time by that officer.

Rule 8. Financial limits on powers of officers to make purchases in India:—

A Department or officer's financial powers in the matter of the purchase of stores ordinarily exten to the limits to which it or he is empowered to enter into contracts; but in the case of purchase made by such officer himself and not through the Chief Controller of Stores India, the limits upto which power to purchase any one article and any number of similar articles purchased at one time extends are as follows:

(a) Civil Departments, (b) Public Works Department, (c) Railway Department, (d) Army Department, (e) Indian Stores Department.

For all these departments the limits should be the same as mentioned in the original Rule 11 published by the Government.

MERCANTILE MARINE COMMITTEE

SERIOUS OMISSIONS IN REPORT

INDIAN MERCHANTS' VIEWS.

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. J. K. Mehta on behalf of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of India Department of Commerce, regarding the report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee.

Sir,—The Committee of this Chamber have read with much interest the report of the Indian Merchantile Marine Committee published recently. Believing as they do that a national mercantile marine is the prime necessity for a country which hopes to develop its trade, both internal and foreign, and industries, my Committee cannot but welcome the various recommendations made by the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee the effects of which if put into practice will be revive the Indian shipping and ship-building for which this country was once so famous. While welcoming the report as a whole, my Committee would like to express their views regarding some of the omissions as also some of the recommendations.

TWO SERIOUS OMISSIONS.

There are two very serious omissions in this report viz. lack of any reference to the internal river navigation or foreign ocean trade. In this connection my Committee beg to bring to the attention of the Government the fact that even the Acworth Committee referred in their report to the unfair competition with water-ways and recommended that it was eminently a matter to which the Communications Department should direct its attention. Nothing has been done, however, in this direction upto this time and it was regrettable that even the Mercantile Marine Committee were precluded from considering this question of the internal river navigation and inland water-ways on the plea that they were outside the scope of their terms of reference. The Marine Committee say in paragraph 49 of their report that some witnesses both at Calcutta and Rangoon sought to bring to their notice certain serious difficulties alleged to be felt by Indian Companies in the matter of internal river traffic and trade connected with it but that they could not deal with these questions as they were outside the scope of their terms of reference. The internal river traffic of this country is as vital a part of its trade and iadustries as the coasting trade and there does not appear to be any reason why the Government should not have included it in the terms of reference or the Committee should not have submitted detailed recommendation with regard to the same. It may be added by way of example that the inland navigation in countries which have reserved coastal traffic to national vessels, is also reserved. The traffic along the Great Lakes in America is confined to American ships only as is the case with their coastal traffic usually so called. Similarly foreign ocean trade is a vital factor in the shipping and trade of a country and my Committee have grave reasons to doubt if all the carefully prepared recommendations with reference to the coasting trade will go a good way in building up the shipping of this country unless a substantial measure of protection is given to indigenous shipping employed in foreign ocean trade. It is the experience of shipping concerns that foreign ocean trade is an important and indispensable supplement in slack seasons to the coasting trade and if it is seriously intended to revive both Indian shipping and ship-building this great factor cannot be left out of consideration.

TRAINING FACILITIES.

My Committee welcome the decision of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee to provide training facility at Indian ports. While appreciating the provision of a training ship, my Committee cannot help saying that Government will have to remain prepared for providing another training ship at Calcutta in case arrangements intended for Bombay do not prove adequate.

With regard to training in Marine Engineering, my Committee hope that Government will accept the recommendations of the Mercantile Marine Committee in the matter of the provision of necessary facilities at the Engineering Colleges in this country. While recognising the immense importance and value of nautical training and education, my Committee cannot lose sight of the fact that the fundamental problem which is economic is the loss to the country due to the practically entire absence of a mercantile marine to serve the needs of the trade, both coasting or foreign. Such a problem cannot be solved by providing a few posts for Indian Engineers or Executive Officers, but only by finding out means by which the carrying trade of the country comes in the hands of Indians.

After all even if all the Officers and Engineers on all the ships serving the coastal requirements of India were non-Indians, the amount paid to them as wages would not exceed Rs. 60 lakhs a year on the basis of 10 Officers on each one of the hundred steamers receiving an average of Rs. 500 a month.

In this connection, my Committee would like to make clear their position which represents the general opinion in this country on the subject. An Indian Mercantile Marine means not merely Indian Captains and Indian Chief Engineers but also Indian ownership and Management of the vessels that serve the trade of the country. Indian ownership will lead to the profits of the business remaining in the country. Indian Management will mean not merely a more harmonious development of the ports of the country but also provision for proper facilities for the development of Indian industries and commerce.

GOVT. SHOULD PURCHASE STEAMERS.

It is because of all this that my Committee are glad to note that the Mercantile Marine Committee are of opinion that something more is required for the development of Indian Mercantile Marine than the mere provision of training facilities. The reservation of coasting trade of the country is admittedly rightly recommended by the Marine Committee and my Committee welcome the conditions laid down for the granting of licenses to ply along the coastal trade which will bring about a complete Indianisation of the coasting Merchant Marine in 25 years. To achieve this however, successfully, my Committee are of opinion that the other suggestions of the Marine Committee regarding the purchase of a line of Steamships by the Government should be immediately put into effect after the necessary legislation though with this difference that my Committee would like the Government to purchase not one whole line of steamships but 25 ships from the existing lines of steamships plying on the coastal trade and of an age not exceeding 10 years. It must be clearly understood, however, as mentioned by the Mercantile Marine Committee in their report that when particular ships are purchased from any of the existing lines, the old management should be retained until such time as there are sufficient Indians available with the necessary experience to undertake complete management. My Committee are confident that with proper concessions there will be forthcoming suitable Indian syndicates to take over the management or even to purchase these ships from the Government. What my Committee want the Government to do is to purchase steamers and hand them over for management or sell them to Indian syndicates. They do not think it desirable that Government should themselves manage any such line of steamers. Looking to the present number of steamships plying on the Coast, and their age, my Committee have prepared the enclosed table which will show how many ships will have to be put out of action at the end of every 5 years.

This will show how the purchase of 25 ships by the Government from the present lines will greatly help that policy of Indianising the Merchant Marine on the Coast which the Marine Committee had and the Government must have so much at heart.

There is a danger that advantage may unfairly be taken of the recommendation that ships which were plying on the Coast within one year previous to the passing of any legislation on this score will be exempted from restrictions proposed by the Marine Committee. To avert this danger, my Committee recommend that it should be laid down under the Statute that no ships which were not plying on the Coast within three years previously to the date of this report by the Marine Committee should be considered exempted from the restrictions proposed. This recommendation will prevent any unfair and undue advantage being taken by any foreign Companies to launch a large number of ships on the Coasting trade to the detriment of and in competition with Indian ships.

LICENSING AUTHORITY

Another danger lurks in the recommendation that the licensing authorities should deal with the question of rate wars and deferred rebates. Apart from the difficulty of handling the questions mentioned in the way suggested, my Comittee are of opinion that the main aim of the Marine Committee would be frustrated if discrimination is vested in a single officer, however eminent he may be. My Committee, therefore, recommend that the licensing authority should consist of a Board of two members selected by the Legislative Assembly and even then the function of the Board should be merely executive.

My Committee, in conclusion, have to note painfully and with deep regret that though both the Lee Commission report and the Report of the Mercantile Marine Committee were published almost at the same time and the former has passed through all the stages and "His Majesty's Government, in general agreement with the Government of India, have accepted the substance of the recommendations contained in Chapters 6, 7 and 8 of the report of the Royal Commission on Public Services, for the improvement of pay and pensions and the grant of free passages to the Superior Civil Services, and have even accepted these recommendations with retrospective effect from 1st April 1924, the Government of India have not, so far as my Committee are aware, yet submitted even their despatch to the Secretary of State for India on the Report of the Mercantile Marine Committee. No comment is necessary on this, but my Committee cannot help saying that the Government of India at least should have considered the interests of the country as a whole as paramount as, if not more so than, the interests of particular services.

FIRE ON "CHINESE PRINCE" PUT OUT.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Fire on board the "Chinese Prince" has been extinguished and discharge is proceeding with a view to ascertaining the condition of the ship and cargo in the adjoining holds. Insurances exceeding a quarter million sterling have been effected on the London market in respect of the whole cargo.—Reuter.

Paris, Jan. 3.—Interest in the unofficial French proposals for the redemption of the war debt to America is half per cent per annum.—Reuter.

INDIANS IN COLONIES.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS AND KENYA.

A POLICY OF ALOOFNESS.

The fourth annual general meeting of the British Indian Colonial Merchants Association, Bombay, was held on Saturday afternoon, at the Office of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Company, Navsari Chambers, Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas presiding. In the course of the annual report of the Association it was observed:

Among the more important subjects which had the attention of your Committee during the year under review were (1) the Immigration Rules into East Africa, and (2) the freight-contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company, in respect of shipments between Bombay and certain African ports.

Regarding the former, a bill was brought into the Kenya Council in November, 1923, indirectly aiming at the total prohibition of Indian immigration into that country.

"It was proposed to form an Immigration Employment Board, and to vest very wide powers in the Immigration and Employment Officer. Apart from the opposition of your Committee to the principle of restriction of immigration, previous experience of similar matters led your Committee to think that Indians would only be a small minority on the said Board, and that the Immigration and Employment Officer would be a European who could not be free from the influence and prejudices of white settlers. A letter was accordingly addressed by your President, in consultation with your Committee explaining how Indian interests would be adversely affected by the proposed measure and protesting against the adoption of such a step by a British Colony. Emphatic protest were also lodged by public bodies in India and East Africa. As you know, this Bill has been definitely postponed for the present, pending the compilement of authoritative statistics by the Home Government; the question will therefore be soon brought up again and your Committee will watch Indian interests as usual.

"In a purely commercial matter the services of the Association were found useful by shippers to and from East Africa. The British India Steam Navigation Company wanted to raise the freight-rate on cotton from Mombasa in the middle of the last cotton season, but your Committee succeeded in dissuading their Agents from this step which would have put shippers to considerable inconvenience and loss. For 1925-26 the rate of freight on cotton has been settled at S. 20. per measurement ton from Mombasa to Bombay and the rate for cloves, a subject of considerable controversy, has been settled at Rs. 40 per measurement ton from Zanzibar to Bombay. Complaints were received from Tanganyika merchants to the effect that, whereas owing to a slight alteration in the Language Ordiance, a handful of French merchants were allowed to keep their books of account in their language, no such concession was allowed to the much larger number of Indian merchants trading there. The Government of India referred the matter to the Indian Colonial Committee but no action seems to have been taken in the direction of the suggested change. Your Committee addressed another communication to the Government of India drawing their attention to the fact that Tanganyika Territory was a Mandated country, and as such, the Government of India could refer the matter to the Council of the League of Nations. The Government of India wrote to the Committee that the matter was under consideration.

"The Indian National Association of Zanzibar forwarded to your Committee a copy of the Report of the Commission of Agriculture, Zanzibar, and brought to the notice of the Committee certain remarks in the said report about Asiatic clerks and Indian money lenders. The President of your Association, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Kt., asked in the Legislative Assembly questions regarding the personnel of the Commission and their qualifications and also whether any Indian witness had been examined by the Commission as also qualifications of such Indian witnesses. Sir Purshottamdas also brought to the notice of the Government of India the remarks in the said Report about Asiatic clerks and Indian money-lenders and inquired whether the Government of India proposed to address the Resident in Zanzibar in the matter. The replies of the Government of India have been communicated to the Indian National Association of Zanzibar for such further action as may be necessary".

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS' SPEECH.

In moving the adoption of the report Sir Purshottamdas said that they were aware of certain activities of Indian settlers in Kenya, with which the Association had thought it advisable not to interfere. For instance, they were told that the non-co-operation movement was started by Indians in Kenya, and the Association had very wisely refrained from expressing its opinion on their action. The Association would be, of course, willing to offer advice on any matter to their friends in the Colonies.

Referring to the Natal Ordiance, Sir Purshottamdas pointed out that it deprived Indians of Municipal franchise the Association, as they were aware, had already addressed a communication to the Government of India, protesting against the Ordinance. Now the time had come, he said, when those persons who styled themselves as their Trustees should rise to the occation and protect their natural rights and privileges in the Colonies.

Concluding, the speaker expressed the

(Continued in Col. 5.)

(Continued from Col. 6.)

hope that every member of the Association would contribute, in case of necessity, his mite with a view to helping their brethren in the Colonies. (Cheers.)

Mr. H. A. Lalji seconded the resolution, which was declared carried.

After the office-bearers had been duly appointed for the year 1924-25, the meeting was dissolved.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAHIS.

EXEMPLARY BEHAVIOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 4.

Mr. C. F. Andrews arrived at Vaikom on January 2nd and visited all stations where Satyagraha was offered. During the evening, he met the leading Brahmins and discussed the situation with mutual courtesy and good-will. On the same evening he addressed Satyagrahis.

In the morning he met the Magistrate and the Inspector of Police and received from them assurance that struggle was being carried on in an exemplary manner. A public meeting was held in the afternoon, at which Mr. Andrews emphasised the necessity for patience and goodwill on both sides and pleaded that the whole situation should be settled according to the dictates of humanity.

MR. ANDREWS AT VAIKOM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, Jan. 3.

Mr. C. F. Andrews arrived in Kunnamkulam on Thursday afternoon and laid the foundation stone of the Seva Mandir of the Y.M.C.A. From Kunnamkulam Mr. Andrews proceeded to Vaikom where he was taken round the barricades. He advised the Satyagraha Volunteers to continue the struggle till their object was won. Mr. Andrews will meet to-day the leaders of the caste Hindu oppositionists and leave Vaikom to-night for North Malabar to see the area devastated by floods.

A PARSEE UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—An ideal up-to-date Parsee University is at present the first and the greatest desideratum of the Parsee community. His Excellency Lord Reading said at the Indian University Conference held on 19th May 1924 at Delhi; "We are now at a period in the history of the Universities in India when there has been a sudden increase in the number of Universities. (Up to 1916 five Universities existed, but since that year seven new Universities had taken their birth.) The growth has been phenomenal. In less than a decade the number of Universities has doubled. We are also at a stage when transition from an older to a newer type is in progress". The Hindu and Mohamedan communities have each established a University of their own. There has been as declared by Lord Reading since 1916 a phenomenal rush in India for the foundation of new Universities. But the Parsees are unmoved by the new popular impulse throbbing around them for new Universities. They are content with the old order of things which has remained almost unchanged since 1857 for nearly 75 years. In a much shorter period, nay in less than 30 years through education alone Japan developed from nearly a state of practically no political importance into a world power of the highest rank. But in 75 years past the Parsees after a forward movement in education of a brief duration have slowly fallen back.

What are the causes of this retrogression amongst the Parsees, and what is its remedy, are questions which must naturally suggest themselves to every Parsee well-wisher of this community. The educational motto for civilized nations of the world in these days is "After bread, education." The improved view physical culture and health as a vital factor in education has changed the motto into "After health, education". Both these mottoes may be be combined into one viz. 'After bread and health, education.".

But the present day motto of the Parsee community seems to be "After relief to suffering, nothing." In other words the motto is "For morbid sentimentality, charity. No charity for the progress of the community with the progress of the world."

Some years ago a sympathetic member of the Government of Bombay addressing Parsee audience said: "The whole history of the Parsees is a demonstration of what can be done by a community, however small, which courageously adhere to high principles and high ideals." But writing only in September last an equally high Parsee authority Mr. D. F. Mulla, the retired distinguished High Court Judge, strikes quite a discordant note about Parsee educational principles and ideals of the present day. He expresses almost disgust at the abandonment by the Parsees of the 'high principles and high Ideals' in education of the old times. He is also despondent and pessimistic about the Parsee future, unless evidently the Parsee community wakes up promptly to a sense of its responsibility to its future as well as to its past history. Mr. Mulla points out as suggested by the progressive ideas of the civilized world of the day, a remedy to the present Parsee educational set-back. According to him the remedy lies in part in the establishment of a Parsee University. When the whole history of Parsee education is examined it becomes clear that a responsible up-to-date Parsee University alone can revive the old true educational spirit of the Parsee community and constantly impress upon its intellect and conscience the best educational principles and ideals of the day with which the community has now got out of touch altogether.

Mr. Mulla's outspoken but perfectly just rebuke to his community is expressed in the following scathing terms:

"A good deal of money is spent in indiscriminate charity, a good deal in the indiscriminate feasting of boys and girls, a good deal in the indiscriminate housing of Parsee families, but the community has not for a long time produced a single rich man intelligent enough to realize the incalculable advantages that would accrue to the community from Parsee Public schools and from a Parsee University."—Yours etc.

B. K. Dadachanji,

HINDU SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

MR. DEVADHAR ON THEIR SOLUTION.

The 36th Session of the Indian National Social Conference which followed on the heels of the Liberal Federation at Lucknow passed of very successfully under the presidency of Mr. G. K. Devadhar Vice-President of the Servants of India Society. Among those present were Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Chintamani, Pt. Jagat Narayan, Dr. Paranjpye, the Hon. Raja Rampal Singh Pandit Gokarana Nath Misra, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates in a suitable speech in which he mentioned several forward strides taken by the people of Lucknow in social reform.

Mr. Devadhar, in the course of his presidential address alluded in reverential terms to the loss caused by the death of a band of workers like Mrs. Ranade, the Maharaja of Travancore, Dr. Sir S. Subramaniyaiyer Sir Ashtoush Mukerji, Sir Ashtoush Chowdhari, Babu Sasipada Banarji, and Mr. Harikeshav Patwardhan. The president congratulated the people of Lucknow on their decision to hold this conference in spite of local difficulties and availed themselves of an opportunity to know where they stood on the march of social reform and passed on to the very salient feature of progress made by cause of social reform so as to enlist on its side some of the most orthodox and conservative people in the most conservative province of India. Mr. Devadhar. then referred to the self-sacrificing and strenuous labours of early social reformers under the leadership of late Mr. Ranade, who coordinated their efforts by the formation of the National Social Conference in their own days. According to Mr. Devadhar the movement which concerned itself more with the question. of widening domestic reform took note of the great change which was sweeping over the world in economic, social, educational, industrial and national fields and said that the Amritsar Conference had the good fortune of clearly defining the new meaning and purpose of this movement. In fact Mr. Devadhar pointed out clearly its ideal or objective which he said was social efficiency and social happiness both aiming at social solidarity of the human race after securing all necessary facilities for the all-round progress of the individual family and society through it various communiees. He said that unless by a just angle of vision or liberal change of attitude efforts are directed towards reordering of reconstruction of the social system of Hindus or other communities and of the relations existing between the different communities of India future progress would be impossible and political progress which formed a part of social reform would be meaningless as allround progress alone was the law of life or the world. Here he referred to the services of Mahatma Gandhi in the cause of social reform in some of its directions though he was not a whole-hogger. He then referred to several important items of social reform and referred to the most backward and grovelling condition of the masses and their immediate needs and the efforts that ought to be made for their further progress. In this connection he referred to the great work done by English women and vindicated their claims of social and political rights and privileges. In pointing out the evils of caste system Mr. Devadhar condemned it in most vehement terms and mentioned the need of immediate action.

DEPRESSED CLASSES

He then dwelt at some length on the condition of the depressed classes in various provinces in India expressing his views about the Vykom Satyagraha Movement, the Palghat Car procession in particular He referred to the agitation in Travancore State stating from his personal knowledge that the State officials were anxious to recognise the justice of the claims of the depressed and untouchable classes in that part of the country where by means of education and admission to administrative posts the State had improved the position of the Eshuvas and Thiyyas avoiding as far as possible the caste-war. He sympathised with the efforts of the caste people who were fighting the cause and said that their uplift must mean a wrong righted and not be made a political game. He then referred to the need of organised efforts for the betterment of aboriginals or the Hill Tribes and Criminal Tribes mentioning the work done by various indigenous agencies and Government officials and Christian Missionaries.

LABOUR CONDITION.

The President dealt on the condition of the Industrial Labour and the immediate need for its improvement and appealed to capitalists to recognise the claims of the great human factor in the development of India's industries with the help of their capital commenting on the solid efforts made in the Bombay Presidency in this direction by Mr. N. N. Joshi. He further made it clear that social service is an organised effort for social reform bereft of its fighting academical attitude. While on the need of organised efforts Mr. Devadhar contrasted the work of reformers of the present day with that of the past generation in that while the former had to spend all their energies in fighting out the battles by engaging themselves in controversies and expositions the latter had the responsibility of starting institutions to give a definition to their ideas and thoughts and provide the right kind of channels for popular enthusiasm to run through them. He mentioned a large number of nation-building activities and several institutions and societies that were promoting them and exhort the public to support these and start a ramification of these or similar activities or organisations according to local needs and the genius of the people of different provinces. In speaking about the nation-building activities he referred to the great need and the potential and serviceable character like the mass educatio, adult education, co-operative movement, the public health movement, dealing with infantile and the maternal care and stopping the high rate of mortality among mothers and babies and the temperance movement. Finally dwelling upon the need of a definite constitution for the conference. Mr. Devadhar turned to the consideration of All-India problems, the progress in social matters made by people of the United Provinces and the leeway which they still had to make.

On Mr. Devadhar's finishing his speech, which was listened to with rapt attention, resolutions dealing with condolence, removal of untouchability, caste system, further spread of female education were spoken to by Mr. Chintamani, Dr. Paranjpye, Mr. Joshi and several local ladies.

DIVORCE AMONG HINDUS

A resolution dealing with need for propaganda regarding the acceptance of divorce by the Hindu Society and law was taken up which was discussed with great warmth and heat by several speakers, the opposition being led by some of the orthodox delegates, some found fault with the Subjects Committee that had met for three hours to discuss the draft resolutions that were placed before the Conference. On being put to vote the resolution was lost a large number voting in its favour several among them being ladies.

Resolutions dealing with pardah, women's property rights, women's franchise, widow remarriage, temperance, early marriages of boys and girls, readmission of Hindu converts, uplift of aboriginals and criminal tribes, better provision for infant and maternal care were moved from the Chair and they were all passed unanimously.

The constitution of the Conference was moved by Mr. D. G. Delvi, and was passed and Pt. Gokarnath Misra and others moved the resolution of the reappointment of Messrs. Devadhar and Dalvi as Hon. General Secretaries till the next conference and it was passed.

Mr. Chintamani who had induced Mr. Devadhar to accept the Chair moved a vote of thanks to the president in felicitous terms which was carried with loud acclamation.

Mr. Devadhar, in his closing speech thanked all workers and the Reception Committee that made the Conference such a great success. The unique function of this Lucknow Conference was an excellent cosmopolitan dinner arranged by the Reception Committee which was attended by all classes of the community there being a large number of ladies and several Parsi, Mohammedan, and Christian citizens of Lucknow. This was very largely attended and was considered the first dinner of its kind in Lucknow according to the old style.

TANGANYIKA IMMIGRATION.

NEW ORDINANCE.

The Tanganyika Government has introduced a new immigration ordinance which controls strictly the entry of persons into the colony. The prohibited schedule, as in all colonial legislation, includes lunatics, diseased persons, immoral individuals, political propagandists, &c. All immigrants of non-native races must be in possession of passports, and this provision may be applied by regulation to natives not born in the territory. Government servants, members of the forces, and Tanganyika born or domiciled persons may be allowed in without formality. The ordinance provides that no persons shall enter the territory except through specified "ports," which include land townships on the borders of Kenya, Nyasaland, and the Lake; the masters of ships and even guards of trains entering or leaving the colony may be called on to furnish returns of passengers. Provision is made for licensing visitors for a maximum period of twelve months, and leave of appeal against a decision to prohibit is also included in the bill.

The most interesting clauses deal with imported labour, native and non-native. If a native servant imported becomes destitute within two years of cessation of employment his original master may be called on to meet Government expenditure incurred, and, in the case of contract labour, if destitute within six months after the expiration of the contract. The ordinance also gives power to the immigration officials to demand security from employers in respect of imported employees of any nationality on contract whose annual salary does not exceed £400 per annum, the security providing for dependents as well.—"Manchester Guardian."

TROUBLE IN SUKET STATE.

The "Hindustan Times" writes:—

In our issue of Tuesday a communique was published announcing the fact that trouble had broken out in Suket State and the disorder was met by the Agent to the Governor-General and British troops proceeding to the spot. Considering the seriousness of the situation which culminated in the house of the Revenue Minister being burnt, the details contained in the communique are insufficient and do not lead to legitimate conclusions. It is stated that "for some time past considerable discontent has prevailed." No further information is vouchsafed as to the nature of the complaints that the people of the State had and it argues but ill both for the Durbar and the British agency that matters should have been allowed to reach such a state. The habit of the Government of India of displaying once in a way the bayonets, on the strength of which the Rajahs of these states rule, is most objectionable. The same thing was done in Tonk and in Udaipur and in both cases the authority of the ruler was blindly supported without ample enquiry into the causes. We hope full and detailed accounts as to the nature of the trouble in Suket will be immediately forthcoming.

C. P. NOTES.

NAGPUR MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 2.

The Provincial Red Cross Society is making elaborate preparations for the coming National Baby Week which is proposed to be held in the Central Provinces in the months of January and February next. The response given to the movement last time was so enthusiastic that the promoters of this movement have great hopes to make it an annual function in the towns of this province. About 35 towns have already given their consent to join this movement.

An influential and representative committee has been formed to organise the Baby Week. Sub-Committees are being appointed in each town. They have been instructed to obtain the necessary leaflets, pamphlets, diagrams etc.

Arrangements are in progress to make all the centres and their exhibits free of charge at all times, so that every section of the population may be able to take advantage of the interesting and instructive exhibits that will be on view. The week this year will be even more comprehensive than before, as certain aspects of national health will be illustrated and explained.

CLERKS' CONFERENCE.

The provincial clerks conference was held in the Tilak Vidyalaya Hall, Craddock Town, Nagpur, on the 26th, 27th and 28th December, 1924. There were about 500 delegates present from different parts of the Province. Mr. R. G. Joshi presided.

Mr. Shatlair, the Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates. While reviewing the work of the Nagupr District Union he said that the Union has formed a co-operative society which is doing immense good by advancing loans to the members at a low rate of interest not obtainable in the market.

The president next addressed the gathering. He described in detail the constitution of Provincial Clerks Union with its subtion of provincial clerks union with its subcommittees consisting of influential gentlemen, who were well-known for their liberal views and sympathy for the clerical service. He hoped that when the provincial union become stabilised with its lines of usual work settled, it would be possible to start a magazine to promote its interest. It would be serviceable to educate the clerical service, and enable the latter to ventilate individual and general grievances.

NAGPUR MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The Nagpur Municipal Elections which attracted much public attention were held on the 21st December. The Swarajists tried to capture as many seats as they could but they had to struggle hard against their rivals in the Independents, non-Brahmins and the Depressed Classes. For the first time the Municipal Act of 1922 the product of harmonious co-operation between officials and non-officials, gives to the people of the C. P. and Berar what may almost amount to universal franchise. Under the new Act, the franchise has come within the reach of men and women whose income amounts to Rs. 10 or more, with the result that the number of voters has gone up from eight thousand to about forty thousand.

The elections were held on the 21st and the results were declared the next day.

The influence of the non-Brahmins is in a way responsible for the collapse of the Swarajists. Three election suits have already been filed and consequently election in three wards had to be postponed.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

Yeotmal should be congratulated for having taken the lead to institute the C. P. and Berar Olympic games, which will be held from the 10th January to 13th January, 1924. Elaborate arrangements are in progress to make the tournament a great success. The amateur sportman and youngmen of the C. P. and Berar are requested to take part in the tournament.

The programme is a heavy one. There are about 40 events in all, i.e. running, cycling, wrestling, shot put, hurdles, malkham, *atya patya, kho kho* etc.

SURAT VISNAGARA NAGAR CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Jan. 3.

The seventh session of the Surat Visnagara Nagar Conference was held at Surat on the 27th, 28th and 29th December last. Rai Bahadur Justice Kanayialal, Judge of the Allahabad High Court, presided. About 500 delegates from the various provinces in India attended. Among those present were Sir Manubhai, Dewan, Baroda State, Mr. V. N. Mehta, I.C.S., Mr. Macmillan, I.C.S., Collector, Surat, Mr. K. B. Wasudev, Sessions Judge, Surat, and Dewan Bahadur Thakorram Kapilram, President, Municipality, Surat.

For the first time in the history of this community all resolutions passed were with the concurrence not only of the gentlemen present but also of the ladies, a feature which redounds to the credit of this caste. The most notable feature of this sitting of the Conference, however, was the steps which were taken to freely admit and recognize all such factions of this caste in Gujerat and Kathiawar which were hitherto admitted only with a penalty.

A LADIES' CONFERENCE.

A ladies' conference of the caste followed in the same pandal on the 30th attended by over 250 ladies, where resolutions relating particularly to the feminine requirements for the welfare of the caste were passed with such spirit and enthusiasm as were never witnessed before. Shreemati Jasoda Ben, Mrs. Mani Ben Mehta, Mrs. Lalitagavri Chandulal, who has just returned from an extensive tour in Europe, Mrs. Vijiagavri Keshavlal, Mrs. Pushpavati Balwantrao, Mrs. Girdharlal Yagnik, Mrs. Rasmik Krishnalal and other ladies distinguished themselves by their speeches and general work.

BARODA STATE CONGRESS.

EXTRAORDINARY SESSION AT BILIMORA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BILLIMORA, Jan. 2.

The extraordinary session of the Baroda State Congress was meant to be held at Billimora, Navsari Prant early in January but in view of the suggestions from some quarters to postpone it to a later date sometime in February as the decision arrived at rather late left little time at the disposal of all provinces to elect their delegates and send them in large numbers, the committee has fixed up 7th., 8th, and 9th February as final dates for the session, and the President of the Praja Mandal has given his consent to the decision. Dame rumour has it that the Praja Mandal will have its annual session in March as usual But there is no truth in it and it is certain the Praja Mandal meets in session at the end of the first week in February Brisk preparations are being made at Billimora and it is expected people in hundreds from all parts will attend this momentous session and join in offering the Baroda Government a united front in getting their grievances redressed. Billimora, the venue fixed is a cosy little town on the B. B. and C. I. Ry line with all possible facilities and will therefore be an object of attraction. The session momentous as it promises to be meets after two brilliant popular triumphs in the Kaliparaj Movement and the Petlad Notax Campaign and for a definite purpose and should consequently pour much enthusiasm in the Baroda subjects, and induce them to muster strong at the session and put forth their definite demands before H. H. the Maharaja so vigorously as to compel the Baroda Government to grant them in toto. To make their voice felt by the unbending, bureaucracy at Baroda they have got to organise their forces and put together all their scattered activities for one definite purpose in the shape of a dry and cut scheme embodying all their demands regarding the enlargement of the Council with enhanced powers, development of the local self-governing institutions amendment of the Land Revenue Code and a precise excise policy. The Praja Mandal will have to show that the last ten years of the Baroda administration under Sir Manubhai have been a colossal failure.

The fee for the membership of the Reception Committee has been fixed at Rs. 5/- whereas that for the delegateship at Rs. 2/- only. The Committee has not yet decided if they should charge a nominal fee from the visitors, but possibly admission will be free to all. The Secretaries hope the citizens of the Gandevi Taluka residing in and outside the Taluka will deem it a privilege and an honour to get themselves enrolled as members of the Reception Committee and that all districts will send in their full quota of delegates.

A party consisting of Dr. Sumant Mehta, Messrs. Bhailal Jorabhai and Tahmankar and the Secretary Mr. Rangildas Kapadia tours round the villages to propagate and acquaint people with the aims and objects of the Praja Mandal and bring home to them the importance of the ensuing session. They had meetings at Maroli, Vesma and other places, particularly at Billimora and Gandevi where hundreds gathered to hear them. A remarkable wave of enthusiasm spreads over the Prant and reports about propaganda work in Amreli and other parts, specially Petlad, Bhadran Talukas are very satisfactory.

ARMY OFFICERS' PAY.

READJUSTMENT OF RATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 4.

It is understood that the India Office and the Government of India are now considering a readjustment of the rates of pay of army officers in India on the principles of which general effect can be foreshadowed. As regards the British Service, the general intention is to give an officer emoluments which, with due regard to the conditions of service in India, will, in every case, place him in a position at least as advantageous as if he were serving at Home on the British rates of pay. In particular, it may be taken as certain that a differential rate will be introduced for married officers. The same principles will be applied to officers of the Royal Air Force and also to the Indian Army officers and the latter will receive, as at present, a further element on account of their liability for continuous service with Indian troops. It is understood to be the intention that the new Indian rates will be subject to a revision in 1927 and will have retrospective effect from July 1st 1924 with the provision that if in consequence of the application of differential married rates or otherwise they would give an officer less than he has hitherto been receiving, they will not be applied in his case until his next promotion in rank or transfer to a new appointment.

ADDITIONAL CONCESSIONS.

The following additional concessions are likely to be introduced with effect from a date in the near future (a) separation allowance for married officers similar to those provided under British rules in cases where a family is not allowed, under Government orders, to accompany an officer to a station to which he is posted (b) allowance for officers' messes at double the existing rates (c) for officers of the India Service free passages approximately on the scale of concessions recently granted to Civil Services in lieu of the existing peace passage concession.

It is understood that the existing budget provision will suffice to cover the extra expenditure which these concessions will involve, during the current financial year, and it is hoped that notwithstanding these concessions a considerable reduction of the total military grant for 1925/6 as compared with 1924/25 will still be possible.

BRIDGING THE GULF.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF CONGRESS.

ABUL KALAM AZAD INTERVIEWED.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad interviewed by our special representative said that the only achievement at the Belgaum Congress was bridging the gulf which had so far yawned between two of the most important sections of the Congress. The spinning wheel among other things which had so far kept the No-Changers and the Swarajists apart had now become a nexus between them. He has no doubt that if the country adopts the wheel and it finds the place it one time occupied in the national life of India, we shall be brought within measurable distance of Swaraj.

SUSPENSION OF N.C.O.

Referring to the suspension of the Non co-operation programme he said that although he had advocated Non-co-operation in the columns of his weekly organ the *Al-Hilal* at the time when Mahatmaji was exhorting Indian students to fight for the British Empire in the fields of Flanders, and although he had loyally honoured in practice the principles he had preached (so much so that, he carefully abstained from taking part in any deputations that might wait on the Viceroy or any Governor in those remote days of general co-operation), and although his faith in the ultimate value and efficacy of Non-co-operation as a political weapon is firm as ever, a conviction began to grow in his mind ever since his release in 1922 that our present programme of non-cooperation is in excess of the immature capacity of our country. He therefore welcomed the suspension of Non-cooperation until the time the country may be ready for it once again. He is sure that the suspension with the development of one of our most important cottage industries will pave the way for the requisite atmosphere.

Referring to his impression of Mahatma Gandhi as President he stated that in his opinion Mahatmaji set and maintained a standard by which all those who may ever come to fill that high office will be judged.

INDIA VS. JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB.

Our representative is of opinion that Maulana Azad is about the only Indian Muslim leader who may be relied on to say that if the choice lay between working for the freedom of India and the freedom of the Jazirat-ul-Arab, for instance, he would give preference to India.

The test of true patriotism and a keen sense of true nationalism lies in this formulae. Those who on being confronted with this proposition indicate their preference in favour of Jazirat-ul-Arab (and it is a pretty trying test) can easily be ticked off as fair-weather patriots, whose patriotism is only skin-deep. What the Indian Muslims imperatively need is to develop a keen sense of defending and fighting for their hearth alone before organising contingents for fighting in the Holy lands. To a true patriot, (our representative's impression of Maulana Azad's views seems to be), according to this advanced theologian his home is the first *Ka'aba* to be defended and fought for. And that for a good reason. He is of opinion that those who do not know how to die for their own homes only delude themselves and others, and are consequently not credited by those with whom they contend the issue, with much seriousness, when they set out for achieving in foreign lands what they have failed to attain in their own homes. And that is the state of those Indian Muslim who pretend to be more profoundly touched by the misfortunes of say the Hedjaz or Neid for instance than of Nagpore or Lucknow, or Constantinople and Cairo for example than Delhi or Kohat. Although Maulana did not say it all in so many words, our representative gathered this impression from the miscellaneous talk he had with the Maulana.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

FOR UNITY OF ALL PARTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan 3.

A meeting of the Calcutta Liberals was held this evening and addressed at length by Sir P. C. Mitter, who suggested that if provincial autonomy was granted to-day the leaders of all parties including Messrs. Gandhi, Das and Nehru would accept it.

Sir K. G. Gupta in a letter to the meeting expressed the hope that the Liberals would sink all their minor differences and unite. The Swarajists were leading the country to political destruction.

M. SHAUKAT ALI IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

Maulana Shaukat Ali arrived in Madras, this morning from Bombay, by the Bombay Mail. He is leaving to-night by the Trivandrum Express for Kumbekonam where he will preside over the Provincial Khilafat Conference to be held on 4th and 5th instant.

GANDHI THE MAN.

(BY JOHN HAYNES HOLMES.)

The Editors of "The World To-morrow" have asked me to write, in briefest possible outline, a statement of the facts in the life and techings of Gandhi. I am glad to comply with this request, giving these facts without adornment as a basis of the discussion presented in the following articles.

I

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, known as Mahatma (meaning literally "the great soul," or "saint," as would say), was born at Porbandar, in the north-western part of India, on October 2, 1868. His family was rich and cultivated, but not of superior caste. His father was an idealist in spirit, indifferent to wealth and material desires, a leader of the people who, like his father before him, suffered persecution for his independence. Gandhi's mother was "a devout woman," says Romain Rolland, "a sort of Hindu St. Elizabeth, fasting, giving alms to the poor, and nursing the sick." Both parents were Jains, who regard the doctrine of non-injury to any form of life as a cardinal principle.

Gandhi was engaged at the age of eight, in accordance with Indian custom, and married at twelve. Three sons are the fruit of a union of utter devotion on both sides. After entering the college at Bhavnagar, at nineteen, Gandhi went to England to complete his studies at the University of London. Here he graduated from the law school and was admitted to the bar. In 1891 he returned to India, where he began practising law at Bombay. He abandoned his profession, however, a few years later, in accordance with the feeling, incident to his spiritual growth, that it was immoral. He also gave up his property, and thus made himself poor, for the same reason.

His public career began in 1893, and divides itself into two distinct periods. The first extends to 1914, and is indentified with South Africa. The second, which belongs to India, runs from 1914 to the present day.

In the early nineties of the last century, there were located some 150,000 Indians in South Africa, chiefly in the province of Natal. Their presence led to the usual problem, which culminated in a concerted campaign by the whites to prevent further immigration of Asiatics into Africa and to send back those already arrived. Resistance on the part of Indians brought upon them indescribable outrages and humiliations. In 1893 Gandhi came to Pretoria on legal business, and found himself at once at the centre of disturbance. In the beginning he was impatient to finish his work and get away. Little by little, however, he saw the helplessness of the Indians and their need of a leader. Instead of returning, therefore, when his task was done, he decided to remain, and make the cause of his oppressed fellow countrymen his own.

The result was what Rolland well describes as "an epic struggle between spirit on one side and governmental power and brute force on the other." Gandhi was already on non-resistant lines. Here was fashioned that weapon of non-co-operation now so indelibly associated with Gandhi's name. Thus he organized a self-sustaining colony for the Indians, and little by little drew them off from all association with the industrial and social life of Natal—a silent boycott. His followers took the oath of poverty and non-violence, and through a struggle which lasted twenty years, visited no injury upon their oppressors. On the contrary, when the whites were in any trouble, as in 1819 in the Boer War, in 1904 during the plague, and again in 1908 during the native revolt, Gandhi organized his colony for public relief, and did all he could to succour and serve his enemies. Gandhi was frequently arrested, as were his followers. But the non-resistant principle was maintained with a degree of disciplined forbearance unmatched in history. At last, in 1914, the fight was won, with the withdrawal of obnoxious legislation, and the opening of Natal to Indians on equitable terms with whites.

Gandhi returned to India with the enormous prestige of his non-resistant victory. At the outbreak of the great War he went to England, where he organized an Indian ambulance corps. During the continuance of the War, he sustained the English cause; no man was more loyal than he. Then came the great awakening of 1919, when the English government not only failed to make good the reforms promised during the War, but actually visited upon India renewed repressions. Revolt broke out everywhere. Gandhi put himself at the head of it, and imposed upon it his sublime law of non-violent non-cooperation. For the first time in history, a great people sought freedom not with the sword but with the spirit or rather with the sword of the spirit."

The history of the non-cooperation movement from 1919 is the history of India during the last five years. Gandhi remained the responsible leader of the movement till his arrest at his retreat at the *Ashram* of Sabarmati, near Ahmedabad, on the night of March 10, 1922. He had long been prepared for this event, and surrendered graciously to his captors. On March 18, he was tried, convicted, and given a sentence of six years. He remained in prison till January of this present year, when he became seriously ill and underwent a major operation. The President of the All-India Congress decreed prayers throughout the country on January 18, and a great cry was everywhere lifted for the Mahatma's liberation. On February 4. the order for his discharge was issued; and Gandhi was again a free man, and the active leader of the national cause.

II

Gandhi is pre-eminently a spiritual leader He is a devout worshipper of God, and a constant and ardent practitioner of prayer. "No act of mine," he testifies, "is done without prayer." In its practical phases, Gandhi's religion has ideas and disciplines peculiar to the Eastern world, but in essence it is the religion of universal love interpreted, after the example of Jesus and Tolstoi, in terms of non-resistence. To love all men, including enemies—to overcome their evil with your good—is the basic principle of his life. To-day this principle grapples with such subline endeavors as the reconciliation of Moslems and Hindus, the liberation of fifty-five million Indians from the ban of "untouchability" the persuation of Englishmen to the acceptance of Indian self-government.

At his school at Ahmedabad, Gandhi has bound his followers with vows suggestive of the Buddhist orders or our own monastic sects. These include (1) the vow of truth—"no deception, even for the good of the country", (2) the vow of love—no anger no hate, no injury against anyone, "oppose tyranny, but never hurt the tyrant," (3) the vow of celibacy—absolute control, in thought as in action, of animal passions; (4) the vow of palate-control—regulate and purify the diet; (5) the vow of non-stealing, which includes not using that we do not need; (6) the vow of non-possession, the simple life—possess nothing not necessary to existence.

It is one of the ironies of history that a man, essentially spiritual in nature and interest, should have been led by circumstances to assume the leadership of his people in a great movement of national liberation. Gandhi's organization of the non-co-operation campaign fundamentally spiritual in its impulse and ideal, is a gigantic feat of practical statesmanship. As defined and proclaimed on July 28, 1920, the tactics include (1) surrender of all titles of honour and all honorary offices; (2) non-participation in Government loans; (3) suspension by lawyers of practice, and settlement of disputes by voluntary arbitration; (4) boycott of Government schools; (5) boycott of reformed councils; (6) non-participation in Government parties and official functions; (7) refusal to accept civil or military posts; (8) agreements to agitate in favour of national independence (*Swaraj*). To these must be added Khaddar, the hand-spinning of native cloth, put forth by Gandhi in the recent resolutions of the All-India Committee as the basis of the national revolt; and refusal to pay taxes, not yet successfully applied or even tested. Gandhi's purpose in this programme is the ousting of English political control from India, and the emancipation of the social and industrial life of the country from Western influences.

III.

In person Gandhi is unimpressive. He is described by a fellow-countryman, in an unpublished document, as follows: "He is slender and slight, the pocket edition of a full-grown man. He is very abstemious in his habits, and lives on goat's milk and fruits. He dresses in hand-woven and hand-spun cloth. He is very careful about his personal cleanliness, and performs ablutions on arising from and retiring to his bed. He can bear extreme cold and heat, and has abjured all clothes except a rag to cover his loins. He has a business man's love of regularity, method and order. He has the knack of going through a mass of work in a very short time, and he attends to his duties with clock-like regularity."

As a speaker, he is handicapped by his physical weakness. His voice is light and shrill. He abjures rhetoric, and suffuses light rather than heat. Yet he is heard with rapt attention, and by the sheer power of personality sways multitudes to do his will.

Gandhi's influence is greater over a larger number of human beings than that of any other man who has ever lived. It is the influence of a soul known in its own time to be of perfect purity and of utter dedication to the divine will. Gandhi is a saint worshipped while living, as some few others have been worshipped when dead, by millions. ("World To-morrow.")

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"TALE OF SORDID VILLAINY."

The action brought by Mr. Robinson to recover £125,000 from the Midland Bank, which has been absorbing public attention recently, has now come to an end with a victory for the bank. Some of the actors in the drama are apparently to be prosecuted, so it is not permissible at present to make detailed comment on the case. There can be no harm, however, says the *Nation and Athenaeum*, in remarking that our most imaginative novelists are unable to produce a tale of sordid villainy equalling this revelation of actual happenings, and that if the poor fellows came near to doing so, they would be accused of putting too great a strain upon our credulity. Apart from the light which it throws upon human ropravity, the most serious aspect of the case is the impression which it must make in Asia and America. To the former continent it reveals the fact that its princes are likely to be the chosen victims of a swarm of bloodsuckers in Europe; while in America, where the trial has been only too fully reported, the notion that it gives a representative picture of our social life will be difficult to eradicate. It would be fair to say that "Mr. A.'s" blackmailers are no more typical of Britain than the people who figured in the Thaw case were of America, but it is unfortunate that thousands of people on both sides of the Atlantic should look at one another only through these dirty windows.

UNSEEN DEVIL OF WAR.

HOW FINANCE MEANS FRESH CONFLICTS.

Speaking at the No More War Congress at Church House, Westminster, on Dec. 11, on the effect of monetary and credit system and the problems of war, Professor Frederick Soddy said that behind Parliament, behind even the Throne, there was a great unseen power which could make war and peace, and render a nation stagnant or prosperous—the power of finance. It was the invisible devil at work producing periodic outbursts of national fury.

The issue of money was almost entirely in the hands of the bankers. The difficulty was to sell the extraordinary amount of produce available.

It was not a physical difficulty—it was a purely financial and monetary one, and if money were again genuine instead of counterfeit; if it were issued by a public authority for use for exchanging the products of industry, for facilitating barter, for enabling people to purchase instead of being issued for usury; if it were used abundantly to keep pace with the progress of science instead of being held by bankers, the major problem of our internal disorders, our unemployment and our poverty, our class hatred at home, would disappear.

WAR WITH AMERICA?

Unless the financial question was squarely faced, it was quite likely that in the course of a generation we should be fighting even America.

Mr. H. N. Brailsford said he thought Prof. Soddy exaggerated the effect of the credit system as a cause of war. There were economic causes, but they arose rather from the difficulties of distribution of products and of the over-accumulation of wealth in private hands than from the monetary system.

Mr. E. F. Wise demurred from the view that mere juggling with the financial and currency machine would really go far in preventing wars. The problem of international peace was the problem of linking and mingling the moral, cultural, economic and financial interests of all countries.

TARIFF WALLS.

Speaking on reparations and debts, Mr. F. W. Hirst said that year after year we went on raising loans in London to Governments who were raising their tariffs all the time against us. We had a Board of Trade and an Overseas Department which never seemed to do anything at all. As soon as the Greek loan was arranged, Greece proposed prohibitive duties on all Manchester goods. Fortunately, on protest, those duties were postponed.

Sir William Goode said that the reparations provisions had practically forced written constitutions on the defeated nations.

"During my work of preparing the way in Austria and Hungary for reconstruction, I found, by hard experience, that in these reparation countries there is scarcely any normal function of the State which is not regulated, or restricted, or affected by the Treaty. The Treaty controls even such petty details as the nomenclature of their wines and spirits.

"These Peace Treaties, while having all the faults of written constitutions, have few of their virtues. In the United States there is appeal to the Supreme Court even over the head of Congress. Against the decision of the Reparation Commission there is no appeal. It interprets its own decisions. If a question of interpretation arises it must decide with unanimity. If it cannot, nothing happens."

The Council passed a resolution on the Egyptian question, urging Great Britain to call in the League or the International Court.—"Daily Herald."

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The following are extracts from the Report of the work done from January, 1923 to the end of November, 1924, of the above institute:—

The Institute was opened at the hands of Her Excellency Lady Willingdon on the 15th of March, 1918.

During the year 1923, three new activities viz: (1) Workmen's Bhajan Mandal (Devotional Music Club), (2) A school boys' Cricket Club, and (3) An arrangement at the Institute of booking money orders of the workmen of the C. E. Mills were undertaken, while some of the old activities such as (1) Two Special English classes for clerks, (2) Four primary education classes for women workers and (3) Two half-time workers' classes were closed. The first two had to be discontinued for want of sufficient attendance and the last ones which used to be held at the main institute had to be stopped as the mills to which they belonged stopped engaging half-timers.

The year 1923 marked a steady progress in the activities of the Institute but since the beginning of 1924 they have suffered a great deal on account of the Bombay mill-hands' general strike and some time more is required before they could be restored to a condition of normal working.

In the month of August 1924 the Agents took over the management of the Institute from the Social Service League and under their instructions a new supervising Board consisting of the Superintendent, Managers, Workers of the Institute, Chairmen of the Co-operative Societies and two workers from each of the Works Committees of the mills was formed for supervising the Institute's activities.

Half-timers' Classes:—Two such classes are held at the Crescent Centre and instruction up-to Marathi third standard is imparted to the students. A bonus of Re 1/- is given to each student for encouraging regular attendance. The total number of students on roll is 21 and the average attendance is 13.

Night School:—One Anglo-Vernacular school is working at the main Institute and a second has been located at the Crescent Centre in order to afford educational facilities to workers who have to work during day time. The total number on roll is 85 and the average attendance is 48.

Primary Education Classes for Women Workers:—These classes are held in the women's departments of the Pabaney and Pearl mills during recess hours in order to create among women workers love for reading and writing and to enable them to take intelligent interest in other activities such as Co-operative Credit Societies, periodical meetings and gatherings. The total number of students on roll is 55 and the average attendance is 30.

Kindergarten Class at the Creche:—This class had been started for the comparatively older children at the Creche. They are taught alphabet, counting the numbers upto 100, names of different animals and flowers and short instructive stories. The total number on roll is 11 and the average attendance is 8.

Sewing and Knitting classes:—This work is carried on at two classes for women on some days in a week and special attention is paid to give them instruction in making ordinary clothes of daily use for their family members. Preparations for the exhibition of the work to be held at the time of the Institute's annual gathering are going on under the guidance of the two lady teachers Mrs. Bhagwat and Mrs. Pradhan. The total number of women who took advantage of these classes comes to 38.

Drawing and Music Classes:—The drawing class has been attached to the half-timers' school at the Crescent Centre and the music class which used to be held at the night school of the main Centre is held now at the Crescent Day School. Simple songs are taught to the boys with the accompaniment of a harmonium and the number of boys taking advantage of the class comes to 21. Special programmes of the class were arranged 5 times during the period. The former class is conducted by Mrs. Bhagwat while the latter one by the class teacher of the school.

Libraries and Reading Rooms:—Three reading rooms and three libraries have been maintained at the main, the Crescent and the Indian Bleaching Centres. Arrangement of issuing books to women workers of the classes has also been made through their lady teachers. The total number of books in all the libraries was 1087 of which 902 were Marathi, 140 Gujarathi, 7 Hindi and 38 English books. The total number of members came to 352 and 3100 books were issued to them. The reading rooms have been provided with 13 dailies, 11 weeklies and 17 monthlies. The total number of readers came to about 37187 during the period.

The economic work is conducted under the following heads:—(1) Co-operative Credit societies, (2) Co-operative store, (3) Workers, savings Bank, (4) School boys' saving fund and (5) School boys' Store.

(1) Co-operative Credit Societies:—The Institute has organized 30 Co-operative Credit societies with the object of providing loan facilities at a reasonable rate of interest to workmen who may be in pecuniary difficulties, creating among them the habit of thrift and thus relieving them from the clutches of Marwaries or Pathans who charge interest from 75 to at times 300 p.c. The Institute helps the societies by advancing, whenever required, deposits up-to four times the amount of their share-capital.

Co-operative Stores:—An arrangement of selling cloth and grain has been made at this store. The grain shop, however, has been closed as all the C. E. Mills have recently started their own grain shops in their premises.

In the month of August 1924, a Committee of six persons was appointed for improving and popularizing the working of the store. The Committee has made several suitable suggestions which have been approved of by the Institute's Supervising Board and brought into force from the 1st of November 1924.

1. The total number of members—102. 2. The total amount of share capital—Rs. 162-8-0 3. Amount of deposit advanced by the Institute—Rs. 2361-14-6. 4. Number of buyers—2833. 5. Total amount of sales—Rs. 50925-12-3

Workmen's Saving Bank:—A Savings Bank has been started in the Pearl mills with the idea of providing a ready means to the workmen for laying by their surplus earnings and removing their inconvenience generally felt at the Postal Savings Banks in the matter of signatures, identity, waste of time and so on. In all 240 workmen availed of this arrangement and the total amount of their deposits went to Rs. 2046-12-0. On resumption of their work after the last strike many of the members withdrew their savings and at present the balance is Rs. 226-8-6 with a membership of 79. This activity has not yet revived and efforts to this effect are necessary although the experience in this direction of the workers of the Institute has not been encouraging from the beginning.

The report then mentions other activities of the Institute, viz. recreational work, the creche establishment, general meetings and gathering held during the period under report.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM KAMAGAR BHAGINI SAMAJ.

For the first three years, the Creche was the only activity started by the Institute of which a few women workers could take advantage. Women, however, formed an important factor in the working of the mills and the number of woman labour in the eight C. E. Mills was considerable, nearly amounting to 3000. The workers of the Institute, therefore, felt the necessity to introduce for women the educational, economic and recreational activities already started for menworkers into their very departments and in a way suited to them. Accordingly in July 1921 an Association under the name of "Currimbhoy Ebrahim Kamagar Bhagini Samaj" was formed and activities such as primary education classes, sewing classes, co-operative credit societies, weekly and periodical gatherings were undertaken. A general idea as to the working of the Association during the last three years is given below:—

Educational Work:—(1) Primary Classes:—In all 968 women availed themselves of this arrangement.

Sewing and Knitting Classes:—204 women took advantage of the activity and 218 clothes generally of every day use and 36 articles were prepared.

Moral Classes:—Stories from purans and history are related to women on some days in a month and this serves as a sort of recreation to them. Attendance at these classes came to about 75 to 100.

Meetings and Gatherings:—Weekly gatherings are held when flowers and prayers are offered to God "Dattatray" and "Shankar" and periodical meetings are arranged for explaining to the women the advantages of the different welfare activities carried on for them as well as the importance of house management, cleanliness, bringing up their children etc.

Library:—Simple books, mainly Pauranic are issued to women who are able to read. Total number of books thus issued comes to 43.

Economic work:—Three Co-operative credit societies have been working solely for the women workers. In all 181 women took advantage of the societies and at present their membership comes to 100. The amount of their share capital is Rs. 641-8-0. Rs. 4815 were granted as loans to 145 women and Rs. 3497-3-6 were recovered.

Besides the Institute through the Works Committees has been able to inaugurate for women the maternity benefit scheme i.e. full-pay leave one month before and one month after confinement. 84 women obtained benefit of the scheme during 1923.

The Burma Government has invited a commission from the national council for combating venereal diseases to visit Burma. Though no dates have yet been fixed, it is understood that the commission is likely to arrive in Burma at the end of the present year or at the beginning of the next year.

The Government of Bengal has proscribed the Bengali pamphlet head "Deshbasir Prati Nibedan," an appeal to my countrymen," as it is alleged to contain seditious matter.

The portion of the Shahapur Mills, Ahmedabad, that has been burnt will take 6 months to work but the other portion will be worked within a fortnight after the blow room is cleared and repaired.

A correspondent writes that Sirdar Harnam Singh, a well-known Sikh leader visited Bulsar, where he spent a busy day speaking to school children and addressing a public meeting in the evening.

BOXER INDEMNITY.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S "ILL-DEED."

Mr. Bertrand Russell and Mr. G. Lowes Dickinson have been notified by the Foreign Office that Mr. Chamberlain has decided to cancel the invitation extended to them by Mr. MacDonald to serve upon the Advisory Committee in connection with the Chinese Boxer Indemnity Fund.

Under the projected Act, this fund—consisting of money paid by the Chinese as indemnity for the Boxer Rising of 1900—is to be expended for the benefit of the Chinese people and of Anglo-Chinese relations.

A Statutory Committee is to advise the Secretary of State as to the best ways of expending the money. And on this Committee in addition to men like Sir John Jordan and Sir Charles Addis—Mr. MacDonald had invited Mr. Russell and Mr. Dickinson to serve as educational experts, with special knowledge of, and sympathy for, China. Mr. Chamberlain cancels this invitation in order that he may be able to appoint two nominees of his own—one a representative of trading interests, the other Professor Soothill, of Oxford University, who was formerly a Methodist missionary in China and director of Y. M. C. A. religious work during the war.

The "Daily Herald" commenting on Mr. Chamberlain's step writes as follows:—

The cancellation by Mr. Chamberlain of Mr. MacDonald's invitation to Mr. Bertrand Russell and Mr. Lowes Dickinson to serve upon the Chinese Boxer Indemnity Fund Advisory Committee, is at once a political indecency and a diplomatic blunder.

For a new Foreign Minister to withdraw such an invitation extended by his predecessor is, we take it, unprecedented. It is a discourtesy to Mr. MacDonald. It is an affront to two of the most distinguished educationists of our time.

But the significance of the action is even more deplorable than the action itself. For this change of appointments means a change in policy. Two educationists are evicted to make room for—a business man and a missionary.

The effect of that decision throughout the East will be dramatic and disastrous. The value of the guesture of returning the indemnity is lost. For the insistent petition of the Chinese has been that the money should be used for education, not for pushing British trade, *not* for pushing British propaganda, whether political or religious.

Rightly or wrongly, the missionary and the trader are regarded by the Chinese as the twin instruments of Western Capitalism. The new nominations will be read as a declaration that our generosity is a hypocrisy and a humbug, and that the Boxer money is to be used for the sinister ends of British capitalists intent on the penetration and exploitation of China.

We lose prestige: we lose confidence. We lose the best chance for a generation of establishing good and friendly relations between us and the Chinese people. It is an ill deed.

(Continued from Col. 6.)

of your letter of the 22nd inst. on the above subject.

The matter was discussed at our Annual Conference in January 1922, and the following resolution was passed:—

"That this Association strongly opposes an amalgamation with Kenya Colony, but considers that, if it is the policy of the Colonial Office to bring about a Federation this Protectorate should be given full opportunity to discuss the conditions and to express its views."

The question has not been discussed at any subsequent meeting. I will, however, place your letter before my members at our next meeting on the 14th. of July and give you their views in due course.

Yours faithfully,
G. E. H. WEBBS,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce,
Kampala, Uganda, May 30th 1924.

The Hon. Secretary,
The Indian Association,
Kampala.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 28th, which I will place before the next meeting of my Chamber.

I am, etc.,
DWELFADALE,
Secretary.

Office of the Indian Association,
Kampala, Uganda, 29th May, 1924.

Sir,—In continuation of my letter of 22nd instant in connection with the above, the Managing Committee of this Association have deputed me to further inquire as to whether the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, Kampala, think it reasonable and advisable to call a public mass meeting representing all the constituencies in Uganda, to ventilate the merits and demerits that might arise out of the contemplated East African Federation, under the auspices of the Chamber.

I have the honour to be etc.,
K. A. BAPAT.
Hon. Secretary.

To the Secretary,
Uganda Chamber of Commerce,
Kampala.

Chamber of Commerce,
Kampala, Uganda, June 20th 1924.

The Hon. Secretary,
The Indian Association,
Kampala.

Sir,—Further to your letter of the 29th of May, and mine of the 30th, I have the honour to inform you that at a meeting of my Chamber held this day, I was directed to inform you as follows:—

That my Chamber considers no good purpose will be served by calling a mass meeting, and that ample opportunity will be afforded to all public bodies to express their views when the mission from the Secretary of State for Colonies arrives in Uganda.

I have the hanour to be etc.
D. WELFADALE.
Secretary.

EAST AFRICAN FEDERATION

INDIANS DEFINITELY OPPOSED TO THE SCHEME

DOUBTFUL ATTITUDE OF EUROPEAN SETTLERS.

The following correspondence from Uganda which has been delayed in transmission and also from other causes, has recently reached India and is now circulated for information by the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association:—

TELEGRAMS.

Bombay, May, 21, 1924.
Indian Association, Kenya, Mail me Uganda Indian opinion regarding East African Federation.
From: Andrews, Santiniketan.

Indian Association, Kampala, 21-5-24.
Congress, Nairobi.
Telegraph and Post particulars Kenya Indian opinion regarding East Africa Federation for consideration Uganda Indians.
From, Centralism Kampala.

Indian Association, Kampala, Nairobi, 29, 1924.
Centralism, Kampala, Resolution definitely opposing idea federation was passed unanimously last Congress session. Amalgamation of group of heterogenous colonies unpracticable and inadvisable. Kenya white settlers ridden colony, Zanzibar a sultanate almost Asian, Uganda a protectorate, Tanganyika mandated territory. Idea originated by Sommons desirous of becoming Governor General and to introduce miseries and inequities of Kenya in all other regions.
From Congress.

GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

Office of the Indian Association,
Kampala, Uganda, 22nd May, 1924.

Sir,—I have the honour to inquire in connection with the movement which is under contemplation in Colonial Office to bring about a federation of British Protectorates in Eastern African Territories in order to facilitate uniformity of administration and legislature under a High-Commissioner, and if so whether Government of Uganda Protectorate would welcome such a proposition.

The Association will appreciate very much Government views on any such important schemes which affect the local and physical conditions of the country and its constituencies which are National, Commercial and Agricultural.

I have the honour to be, etc.
K. A. BAPAT.
Hon. Secretary.

To
The Hon. The Chief Secretary,
to the Government,
ENTEBBE.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Entebbe, Uganda,
5th June 1924.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd May, and to inform you that this Government has no official information regarding the movement for the federation of East African dependencies which is said to be in contemplation. In the absence of any detailed scheme this Government is unable to express an opinion.

2. It is hoped that, before any such scheme were set on foot, opportunity would be given for obtaining the views of representative bodies in Uganda.

3. I would add for your information that when the question was raised in 1922 by the Lukiko, the Chamber of Commerce and the Planters' Association; the Secretary of State for Colonies authorised the announcement that, if it should be decided to make any arrangements for effecting closer co-ordination between the Administrations in Eastern Africa, whether by federation or other means, it is not contemplated that Uganda should be placed under the jurisdiction of any external legislative body in Eastern Africa, or that the Secretary of State's responsibility for the administration of he Protectorate should be reduced in any way.

I have the honour to be etc.
E. B. JARVIS.
Chief Secretary.

The Hon. Secretary,
Indian Association,
Post Box 160.
Kampala.

ATTITUDE OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Office of the Indian Association,
Kampala, Uganda, 22nd May 1924.

Sir,—This Association will very much appreciate the opinion of your Chamber of Commerce in connection with the proposed Federation of East African Protectorates under the control of one High Commissioner. This is, I suppose, a contemplation to bring about a uniformity of administration and legislature in order to economise the present form of Protectorate administrations. If the local and physical conditions of any one protectorate are in consonance with those of others, the scheme would certainly be a unique one; but in the opinion of this Association the conditions in Uganda are singularly peculiar in comparison with those of her adjacent Protectorates. Will you please be good enough to let us know if your Chamber has protested against such proposal, if any, from the Government of this Protectorate.

I have the honour to be etc.,
K. A. BAPAT.
Hon. Secretary.

To the Secretary,
Uganda Chamber of Commerce,
Kampala.
(Copy to Planters' Association, Kampala.)

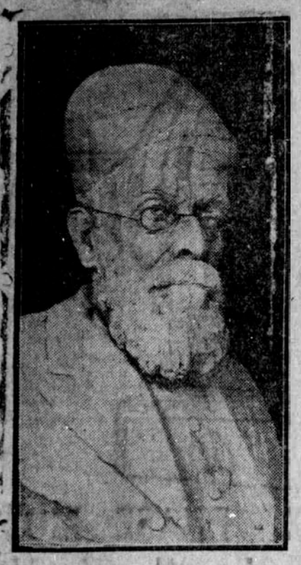
Uganda Planters' Association,
Kampala, 28th May, 1924.

The Hon. Secretary,
The Indian Association,
Kampala.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt

(Continued in Col. 5.)

DADABHAI NOWROJI



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TRAINING OF INDIAN PRINCES.

LORD CURZON'S METHODS.

A public excited by the discovery that the wildest crook drama from Holly-wood is poor stuff by the side of the real thing has been living for a week on the staggering story of the Rajah from Kashmir. It is as rich in marvel as in material for the variety theatres, says Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, writing in the 'Daily News.' Very full justice, we may suppose, has been done to certain of its aspects, but there are others of great importance, to which attention may well be directed. Rajah Sir Hari Singh is a portent as well as a problem.

Kashmir, as most people are vaguely aware, is a world's wonderland. In Eastern song it has been renowned for ages. To English readers of romance, for 100 years, it has seemed the most rapturous pleasure-ground of Asia. But the practical men in the Government of India would speak of it in other terms. Its frontier situation, they would tell you, is important and peculiar. The State is as large as Great Britain, but, by reason of its mountainous formation, the population is only about two-thirds that of Scotland or the County of London. Its social conditions are, therefore, remarkably different from those of any Indian State farther South. Hyderabad, for example, slightly smaller in area, has four times as many people. Kashmir is as unlike a province of the plains as the Scottish Highlands are unlike the English Midlands. Every official in Simla could, if he would, tell you good stories of its Royal House. Its ruler is a Rajput, a Hindu, while the great majority of his people are Mohammedans. The annual revenue of the State is officially given as one million sterling—a figure which seems to have no tolerable relation to the sums mentioned in the Law Courts.

RULERS OF INDIA.

The Maharajah of Kashmir (of whom Sir Hari Singh is nephew and heir) is a ruling Prince of the first class. There are at least a score of the Indian States that count as important, and perhaps 100 that matter seriously, out of nearly 700 in all. Their combined area is nearly one-third of the whole of India. Their Chiefs are extraordinarily varied in standing and in circumstance. A few, such as the premier Rajput state, Udaipur, have a lineage that stretches back into the mists of mediaeval India. Mysore combines the strictest Hindu orthodoxy with a reformed Constitution that is not at all English. The Nizam of Hyderabad is a Moslem ruling many millions of Hindus. The Gaekwar of Baroda is a modern progressive. The Aga Khan is a great Moslem Prince who holds not an acre of territory. His position has no parallel in the world. He is the head of the Khoja community, every family of which, in India or Africa, pays minute but constant tribute to its Royal leader.

Such facts as these serve to illustrate a problem of extraordinary difficulty. British India is moving fast, if by no means steadily, in the direction of autonomy. The Princes, loyal to the British Raj because their existence is bound up with it, represent the traditional India that knows nothing of Nationalism or of such a movement as that of Non-Co-operation. No words are needed to make plain the width of the gulf that divides Rajah Sir Hari Singh from M. K. Gandhi or C. R. Das.

LORD CURZON'S DICTA.

"I sometimes think that there is no grander opportunity than that which opens out before a young Indian prince." Thus, twenty years ago, spoke the Governor-General who, more than any other, interested himself in the training of the Princes. There was nothing that Lord Curzon enjoyed more than an inauguration durbar, at which, after seating the young Prince upon the gadi, he could enlarge upon the splendours and perils of the princely calling. The Indian Chief he would say,

"is surrounded by every condition that should make life pleasant, and yet make it a duty. If in the face of all this he goes astray, if he practises self-indulgence, or thinks only of the gratification of his own tastes or passions, if he yields to flattery or becomes a ne'er-do-weel or spendthrift, then I think that the fall is all the greater and the sadder.

Yes, but the lot of the Prince is very hard. The things that make life pleasant may be the worst of snares, and one does not see how, for the Indian Chiefs, their peril can be lessened. Doubtless the ruler of a great State should find life interesting, and should be busy enough to keep out of mischief. But what of the others? They have been brought up in the zenana, or have been, at the Chiefs' Colleges, subjected to a regimen that is the nearest India can get, or would stand, to the ways of the English public school. Lord Curzon expressed the almost universal British view when he said that a Chiefs' College was better for a young Maharajah than Eton and Oxford could be, and immeasurably better than the influences of the zenana.

BETWEEN TWO WORLDS.

But what then? Too often the Prince grows to manhood disinherited of two worlds. He is separated from the beliefs and habits of his own people; the world of Western thought and activity of which he has had glimpses is hopelessly out of his reach. In Lord Curzon's day the ruling Princes were kept on the tightest of reins. "I claim them as my colleagues and partners," said that imitable Viceroy, and straightway put each one of them in charge of a Resident who knew what was expected of him. It was fine (for Simla) while it lasted, but the next Viceroy found it necessary to loosen the rein—as you may learn from Mr. John Buchan's vivacious memoir of Lord Minto.

Let us make no mistake about it: the incredible adventure of Rajah Sir Hari Singh is an imperial event of cardinal importance. It is not difficult to foresee the moral that will be drawn by the Swarajists; but none of us can measure or imagine the effect of the story as it travels through the myriad villages of India. Five years ago, at Amritsar, the guns of Brigadier-General Dyer blew into the air most of what remained of the old India of John Lawrence and his successors. The unwitting achievement of the unhappy Mr A. may be in the end hardly less significant.

In some quarters, of course, the Government of India and the India Office will be blamed. It will be said that no heir to a State as important as Kashmir can be exploited in this abominable fashion in Europe without the British Resident, Simla and Whitehall being equally well-informed. Hence, it will be argued, there ought to be some means of protecting a green young Prince when he approaches the harpies of the European underworld, who appear to be at once more efficient and more diabolically imaginative than their fellows in the East. In the Kashmir case, I should imagine, there may have been some serious failures of supervision and advice. But it is just as well to recognise that the essential danger belongs to the extraordinary anomaly of the Eastern Prince in a world that is and must be alien.

I close on a quite different note. For more than 20 years I have been writing on Indian affairs, usually in the desperate hope of interesting a small section of the British public. Thanks to the Rajah and his associates, this is the first article on an Indian subject I have ever written in the certain knowledge that it would be read by more than a thousand people.

NATUROPATHIC CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The All-India Naturopathic Conference was held at Vijayanagar, Belgaum on 27th and 28th December. Various sympathisers and Naturopathic doctors including the members of the All-India Naturopathic Association, Bezwada, were present in the hal. In spite of the fact that the Indian National Congress and the All-India Social Conference were holding their sittings at the same time, a large number of people attended and took keen interest in the proceedings.

Mr. K. G. Ajarekar, B.A., L.L.B., of Belgaum who was the chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference, delivered an interesting address in Marathi explaining to the audience the objects of the Conference. He then proposed to the chair the President-elect of the Conference Dr. Mahadev Prasad, M.D. N.D., of Bombay.

The proposal being carried, the President took the chair and read out his instructive address explaining the true character of the Naturopathic movement. He was followed by a number of speakers. Dr. K. L. Sarma of Pondicherry spoke on "Drugleseness." He was followed by Mr. V. S. Ganapathe Sastry who expounded the philosophy of Nature cure. Dr. B. T. Gopala Rao, of Rajahmundry then read his suggestive essay on the practical methods of propagating Nature cure.

After other speeches on a variety of subjects relating to Naturopathy Mr. K. W. Bhairavamurty, of Bezwada, the president of the All-India Naturopathic Association under whose auspices the Conference was organised explained to the audience the main object of the Conference which was to bring together the sympathisers and workers from the several parts of the country for the better organisation of the Naturopathic movement and for the successful propogation of Naturopathy in the country.

On the 28th Dec. the Conference discussed the draft objects and rules of the Association.

The Conference came to a close the same day after passing votes of thanks to Mr. Ajrekar, Chairman of the Reception Committee and Dr. Mahadev Prasad, President of the Conference.

MR. SRINIVASA SASTRI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 3.

It is understood that the Rt. Hon. V. Shrinivasa Shastri has been advised by his doctor to continue staying in Bangalore for some months more and that in consequence he will probably resign his membership of the Council of State.

BRITAIN SHAMED AT GENEVA.

DELEGATES' DEFENCE OF OPIUM SMOKING.

The "Daily Herald" quotes the following passages from a letter received by a Labour M.P. from an American observer at Geneva:—

"I am writing to you to know if you will not do something, and quickly, to help the situation here at the Opium Conference. Not so much for opium, but because of the relations between your country and mine. Your papers give you no idea of what is going on here, nor how serious it is. Our papers at home carry columns about it.

"The first Opium Conference, supposed to put an end and a time limit to smoking in British and other colonies, where this practice is 'temporarily continued,' as under the Hague Convention, has just drawn up a convention which has done simply nothing. Full steam ahead as to smoking in these countries. Japan is the only decent one of the lot, and the rumour is that China won't sign this convention, which axes opium smoking as a 'business as usual' proposition in all these colonies—British, French, Dutch and Portuguese.

"There can only be a friendship between ourselves and the fine and decent elements in your country—there can be none between ourselves and the opium interests, and, unfortunately, it is only the opium interests of Great Britain that find expression here. My worst fears are realised as to the lack of publicity afforded by having this thing in Geneva.

"Had it been in London, had you been listening to the debates between Porter and Brent, and Sir Malcolm Delavigne and Campbell and Clayton, you would have understood.

"A petition has just arrived, representing 50 million Americans who want to see opium ended. They read the cables sent back home, and those cables tell them what is happening, and why."

The Executive of the League of Nations Union has asked the Government not to sign the Opium Convention in view of its ineffective character.

STEAMER TRAFFIC.

INTRODUCTION OF SEASONAL RATES.

An interesting innovation in passage rates is being made from February 1st by Lloyd Triestino and sister Company who announced a revision of their fares with a view to encouraging the public to travel in months when the traffic is usually comparatively light. For this purpose their scales of return fares have been divided into three categories. The first which is unchanged applies to passengers who travel in "the season" which is taken as lasting from February 15th to June 1st inclusive homeward and from September 1st to December 15th outward. The second classification of intermediate charges will apply to passengers who travel only one way during the season and the lowest is made available for passengers travelling both ways in the off-season. Under the new scale travellers in the third category will be able to travel to London and back via Venice and Genoa for £108 first class and £84 second.

In making the announcement the Companies make it clear that the revision is based on the recognition of the fact that Indian traffic is seasonal and they are accordingly introducing seasonal rates on the same lines as the Trans-Atlantic Companies.

HOME RULE NOT WANTED.

KACHINS IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 3.

His Excellency the Governor received this morning, a deputation of Kachins who have come down from the hills in the Myitkyina district to Rangoon, sightseeing. In the course of their address they prayed for the spread of education the establishment of hospitals and dispensaries, and training for forming co-operative societies among them. In connection with Burmese Home Rule they did not wish to take part in it as they had never been governed by either Burmans or Shans in past generations. They neither wished to be placed under them nor to be associated with them. They prayed for separation from Burman and Shan jurisdiction and desired to be placed all under a separate commissioner as has been recently done with the Shan states.

In reply, His Excellency said he would consider the various requests contained in their address.

INCREASED POLICE FORCE IN BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 2.

Sanction has been given by the Governor-in-Council for the employment of increased police force in one hundred and seventeen village tracts in Henzada district owing to the conduct of the inhabitants.

"A LIMIT TO LYING PROPAGANDA."

"Forward" publishes the following communication sent by Deshbandhu Das:—

On my return to Calcutta yesterday I found from the papers that there was a Mahomedan Conference at which Mr. Abul Kassim spoke. Among other things he said that directly after the Ministers' salaries were rejected by the House "the great Swarajist leader" said that there was an end of *Jaban* rule. If the passage refers to me I declare that it is absolutely false. I never said anything of the kind. On the contrary, I had repeatedly declared that even pure Madeiri rule is better than any foreign rule. There ought to be a limit to lying propaganda.

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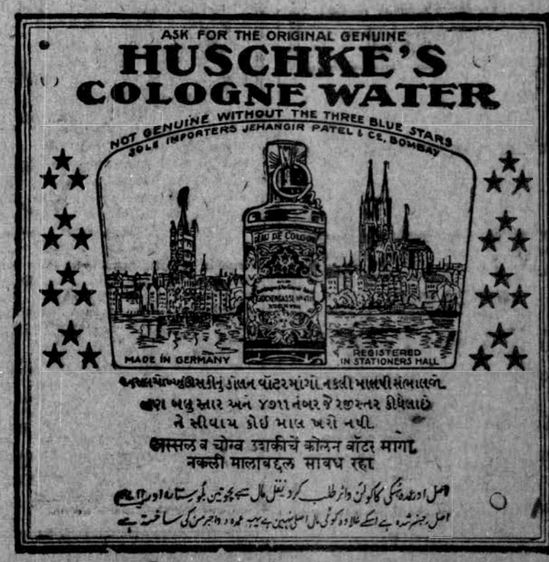
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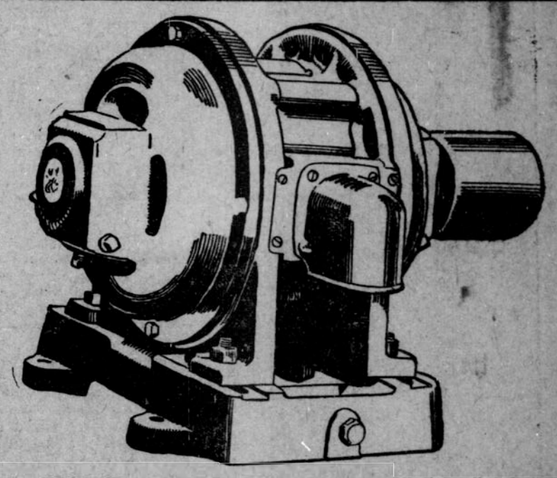

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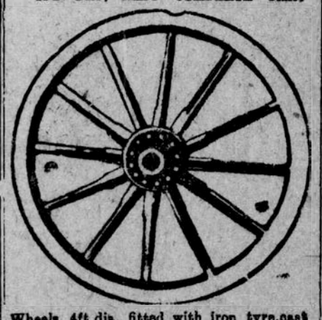

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